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Sports Shoe Ration Eased; Aircraft Strike in Turin; Teachers Urge Higher Pay

The World's Day—June 30, 1943

Washington: Sports Shoe Ration Lifting July 7

Gold and silver evening slippers, domestic riding boots, and baseball, track, and football shoes will be released from rationing July 7.

Maj. Gen. Harry Clyde Ingles is to be Chief Signal Officer of the United States Army for a four-year term, succeeding Maj. Gen. Dawson Olmstead, retired. The appointment was confirmed by the Senate.

John L. Rogers, Director of the Office of Defense Transportation's Division of Motor Transport, has been named Assistant Director of ODT, Director Joseph B. Eastman announced.

An additional $400,000,000 for defense housing in war production centers would be provided by a bill that passed the Senate and went to the House. This would allow for construction of 70,000 units for single persons, 90,000 family units, and conversion of existing structures to provide for 40,000 families.

Marvin Jones, War Food Administrator, has appointed Paul A. Porter as Associate Administrator and chief executive officer of the WFA. He was formerly Deputy Administrator of the Office of Price Administration in charge of rent control.

Comptroller General Lindsay Warren agreed with the Justice Department that the Elk Hills oil contract between Standard Oil Company of California and the Navy went even beyond the contracts in the Harding Administration oil scandals. Mr. Warren said, however, as did the Justice Department, that no fraud was apparent in making the contract, which has been canceled.

Nation-wide rationing of heating and cooking stoves has been delayed until mid-August.

A Vocational Rehabilitation Act conference report passed the House and Senate and went to the President for signing. It would strengthen the existing program to enable states to rehabilitate thousands of additional workers.

Harold L. Ickes, Solid Fuels Co-ordinator for War, has appointed Thomas J. Thomas as chief assistant to Carl E. Newton, Federal Director of Mine Operations under Mr. Ickes. Mr. Thomas will continue in his post as Deputy Solid Fuel Administrator.

Secretary Ickes, Federal Custodian of the Coal Mines, is scheduled to discuss the mining situation, addressing his remarks particularly to the miners, over the Blue network at 7:05 p. m., E. W. T.

Europe: Mass Strike in Turin Aircraft Plants

A mass strike has broken out at the Turin aircraft plants in Italy in protest over labor conditions, the demonstration finally shifting to an outcry against the war. News of the strike came by way of the Soviet News Agency, which said that 65,000 workers joined in the strike.

Fires have broken out in Denmark in two coal storage depots and one in the hold of a ship, the German-controlled Danish Radio reports. It claims that the fires were caused by spontaneous combustion.

United Nations Education Conference in London has suggested an International Educational Exchange to promote the interchange of teachers and students between various nations and foster better understanding.

Admission requirements to Belgian universities now include six months of labor service to the Nazis, and students must present a certificate showing that they have completed such service.

Patriots in Yugoslavia have launched a counter-offensive against the Germans in the western part of Yugoslavia, and reports reaching London say that the Germans "have been pushed back."

Capt. Edward V. Rickenbacker, who arrived in Moscow recently on a mission for Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, is now visiting the Russian front.

Partial evacuation of Bucharest has been ordered by the Rumanian Cabinet as an air raid precaution, according to a report from the German News Agency.

John G. Winant, United States Ambassador to Britain, will receive the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of Birmingham on July 3.

New England: Teachers Seek Recognition

The Board of Directors of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, in session at Swampscott, this morning passed a resolution urging that the teaching profession be recognized as essential to winning the war, and that salaries of teachers be high enough to secure competent teachers. [Page 2.]

Two fishing vessels are expected to begin the search for swordfish out from Gloucester within the next few days—the first to be reported this season for that branch of the commercial fisheries. [Page 2.]

National: U. S. Troops Check Passaic, N. J., Crowd

Federal troops held a Passaic, N. J., crowd of several hundred persons in check to prevent a threatened race riot last night after city police had left the scene in belief the danger that a disturbance involving some soldiers and Negroes was over.

Fritz Kuhn, former national leader of the German-American Bund, who was paroled June 18 by New York in custody of the Federal Government, left Clinton prison, presumably headed for internment.

Americas: President of Paraguay Reaches Balboa

President Morinigo of Paraguay arrived at Balboa, Canal Zone, en route from Mexico, and was greeted by Lieut. Gen. George H. Brett, Caribbean Defense Commander.

Seventeen Brazilian Army officers, ranging in grade from first lieutenant through colonel, were named to spend two weeks in the United States Army by Gen. Eurico Gaspar Dutra, Brazil's War Minister. It was also announced that Brazil's Minister of Aeronautics, Joaquim Pedro Salgado, Jr., directing head of the Brazilian Air Force, will leave soon for the United States.

The War:

Latest developments from the world's battle fronts: Page 1, Column 7.

The Christian Science Monitor Index

Wednesday, June 30, 1943

Boston and New England News 2, 4, 5
Daily Features Page 17
Editorials 18
Financial Pages 14, 15
Movie Guide 9
New Hampshire Letter 5
Radio Timetable 4
Sports Page 16
Theater and Arts 13
The Home Forum 10
"My yoke is easy" (With Portuguese Translation)
Today's Woman 12

Advertising

Amusement (grouped) 13
Classified 16
Real Estate Directory 8
Restaurant (grouped) 16

Weather Predictions

Continued Cool

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Wednesday at 9:25 p. m. and ends Thursday at 4:41 a. m.
Dimout begins Thursday at 9:25 p. m. and ends Friday at 4:40 a. m.

One Man Can Handle Tractor Hay-Baler

CHICAGO, June 30 (AP)—Development of a one-man pick-up hay baler, described as of entirely new design and intended to convert a large crew job to a one-man, family-farm operation, was announced June 29 by a farm equipment manufacturer.

The new baler will be put into production "as soon as machine tools and materials are again available," the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company, Tractor Division, announced.

To operate the new baler, one man—the tractor driver—handles both tractor and baler, which operates automatically. The hay is rolled into a tight, compact bale similar in appearance to a rolled and wrapped strip of carpet.

Cylindrical bales shed water and reduce absorption, the company said, and the ordinary binder twine used to bind them costs less than wire and is less dangerous to livestock.

In field tests, the new baler has demonstrated a capacity equal to or greater than that of compression type balers with three- or four-man crews, the announcement said.

N.E. Oil Men See Shortage Of Kerosene

Despite Ickes' Optimism dealers say situation forecasts supply far below minimum needs.

By Laura Haddock

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

While the office of Petroleum Administrator Harold L. Ickes was today promising New England "as much and probably a little more kerosene than last winter, now that the Petroleum Administration for War and the New England distributors have both had a year's experience in getting it to the consumers," New England oil men insisted that almost no kerosene has been produced by the refineries during the past six months, and a mere dribble is currently being shipped into the area.

"In order to get enough kerosene for our minimum needs," declared one oil company head, "we should have had to procure kerosene from every barrel of crude that is refined. But the process of cracking into kerosene interferes with the production of butadiene for synthetic rubber, and for six months the butadiene has been given the preference."

Authorities close to the picture in New England declare this means it will not be possible for New England to get enough kerosene to fill its range-oil needs this winter, regardless of transportation, priorities, or any other last-minute expedients Mr. Ickes' office may authorize.

Assures New England

The PAW, however, assures New England that "storage figures as of today may look bad because stocking up for winter is just now beginning; but kerosene is being made and shipped to New England regularly in drums on box cars."

The number of box cars loaded with drums of kerosene coming into Boston, the New England distribution center, is recorded weekly by the Association of American Railroads. Their figures reveal that although between Jan. 1 and April 15 the weekly total averaged around 600 or 700 cars, there was a sharp drop to 398 cars at the end of April and the number for the week ended June 26 was but 252.

Cars		Cars	
April 15	722	May 12	244
April 22	398	May 19	Not available
April 29	340		
May 5	286	May 26	252

New England oil officials were unanimous today in urging conversion of the small space heater, the oil stove and the oil burner in the cookstove, to some other kind of fuel. Otherwise, they predicted, the lower-income families of Boston—users of nearly 50 per cent of all the kerosene in the county—will see more severe hardship than anything they knew last winter.

Fuel Oil Lower

No. 2 fuel oil was also described as "lower even than in April." There is slight apparent hope for a comfortable winter for New England, oil experts say, though they point, with some satisfaction and much praise for the railroads, to the fact that more oil is coming into this region each day than ever did in the days when house-

Continued on Page 2, Column 4

Churchill: Heavy Blows Before Fall; U. S. Invades New Georgia Islands; House Again Votes Down Subsidies

Wigglesworth to request investigation of Vice-President's charges; subsidies lose.

WASHINGTON, June 30 (AP)—Demonstrating anew congressional dissatisfaction with wartime operations on the home front, the House voted overwhelmingly again today to outlaw Government subsidy payments for rollbacks of retail food prices. The standing vote was 160 to 32.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 30—Congress and the President were still moving in opposite directions today, and continuing disputes between high Administration officials left Washington with a supercharged atmosphere of uncertainty on the home front.

The insurgent legislators were in the process of finally writing an end to consumer food subsidies despite new Administration warnings that the nation's choice is between them and inflation.

With the Capital still echoing from the blast delivered against Jesse H. Jones, Secretary of Commerce, by Vice-President Henry A. Wallace, Representative Richard D. Wigglesworth (R) of Massachusetts branded as "deplorable" the controversy between the two Administration leaders and told the House he would introduce a resolution today calling for a Congressional investigation of charges made by Mr. Wallace.

"Evidence of Dissension"

Representative Wigglesworth said the Vice-President's accusation that Secretary Jones had obstructed the acquisition of stock piles of critical war materials and impeded the delivery of war goods to Gen. Douglas MacArthur was "further evidence of the dissension and lack of co-ordination on the home front." He added that Mr. Jones had in effect asked for a congressional investigation in his reply to Mr. Wallace's vigorous 28-page attack.

James F. Byrnes, Director of the Office of War Mobilization, called Vice-President Wallace and Secretary Jones to his White House office at 4 p. m. today for a face-to-face effort to settle the dispute. The summons was evidence that President Roosevelt himself had moved to end the internecine bickering so damaging to Administration prestige.

Earlier, Mr. Byrnes told a press conference that as long as "there are men of strong convictions in the departments there will be differences of opinion and when I hear about them I try to resolve them."

Byrnes Had No Warning

Mr. Byrnes said he had no advance knowledge that Mr. Wallace was going to issue yesterday's statement calling the Commerce Secretary a "hamstringing bureaucrat and a back-door complainer." Asked whether he was doing any-

Continued on Page 8, Column 7

By a Staff Artist

Americans Attack in Solomons

The relationship of Rendova Island, where American forces have landed in a surprise attack, to principal Japanese bases in the Solomons area is plainly shown above. The attack on Rendova may mark the opening of a general Allied offensive in this region.

Military Wastes Charged; Congress Fiscal Deadlock

By William H. Stringer

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 30—Congress, while ready and willing to vote every last dollar needed to win the war, is preparing today to scrutinize closely just how the tremendous war sums it is being asked to appropriate are being spent.

Members of House and Senate are showing increasing concern at the high price of war weapons and construction programs. They are suggesting that unskilled war workers are being paid excessively high wages. They are charging waste and extravagance in the use of the war billions appropriated.

Latest airing of these charges came yesterday when the Senate passed the $71,500,000,000 War Department appropriation bill, largest single appropriation measure ever to go through Congress. Simultaneous with this vote the President signed a $33,000,000,000 naval fund bill. These two measures alone outstrip by nearly $25,000,000,000 the sum the Government spent for all purposes in the fiscal year ending today.

The Treasury calls the fiscal year ending tonight the most costly in the world's history—12 months in which $80,000,000,000 was spent. Total war expenditures since July 1, 1940, plus appropriations for the future, total $330,879,332,475. That is roughly equivalent to $10,000 for each American family.

Wide Scope of Charges

Congress is prepared to spend to the hilt to win the war, but its present mood indicates that investigative spotlights will be turned on War and Navy Department spending, on the contract renegotiation program, on the number of civilian personnel retained in the military agencies, on defense plant wage policies and other items pertaining to war spending.

Senator Harry F. Byrd (D) of Virginia announced during the Senate appropriations debate that his joint committee on reduction of nonessential federal expenditures would investigate the situation; particularly, he said, it would inquire into why it is necessary for the Government to have on hand $200,000,000,000 in unexpended war balances at the present moment.

"On July 1 we will have sufficient unexpended funds to spend $100,000,000,000 each year for two years, even though Congress does not appropriate another additional dollar," Senator Byrd declared. "I understand, however, that it is the purpose of the Administration to ask for huge additional war appropriations during the coming fiscal year. Congress is in almost constant session. Any appropriation can be passed in a very short time. Why, then, is it necessary to have unspent balances on hand to

Continued on Page 8, Column 7

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 30—The Senate twice more rejected the so-called "bills of attainder" inserted in a House appropriation bill designed to dismiss three Government workers accused of membership in subversive groups.

This deadlock, along with others, may leave 16 war agencies without money to do business after midnight when the fiscal year expires.

The Senate first rejected by 31 to 43 yesterday a conference report calling for the dismissal of Drs. Robert Morss Lovett, Goodwin Watson, and W. E. Dodd, Jr. When the matter came up later in the day, the rejection was repeated, though by a diminished majority, 32 to 35.

Today it is hardly expected that Congress can complete action on more than five out of seven appropriation bills totalling more than $75,000,000,000.

Likely to get caught in the race to the fiscal year deadline is the war agencies appropriation bill to which a Senate appropriations subcommittee last night restored all of the $47,000,000 House slash in OPA funds and $3,000,000 of the $5,500,000 House cut in OWI funds for its domestic branch.

Expected to Pass

Bills headed for the White House today are:

War Department appropriation: $71,000,000,000.

Interior Department: $127,000,000.

Agriculture: $875,000,000.

Second deficiency bill: $46,000,000.

It is also possible that the labor, federal security bill to which the Senate restored funds for a continuation of NYA, and carrying some $1,100,000,000 will go to the White House today.

The bill in which the Drs. Lovett, Watson, Dodd, so-called "bills of attainder" are involved is the second deficiency appropriation bill, involving $143,000,000. The Senate devoted much of its debate to the matter yesterday.

Compromise Plan

The Senate previously rejected the fight of the House on the men, who are accused by Representative Martin Dies (D) of Texas, of being "subversives."

It originally rejected the appropriation bill, to which the House affixed a rider banning the three men, 69 to 0; later it reaffirmed its vote, 52 to 17.

Majorities against the House program have been gradually growing smaller, due to pressure to get the money bills passed and the session cleared up and to congressional absenteeism. On the first vote yesterday, 31 to 43, there

Continued on Page 8, Column 6

Americans make landing on Rendova about 200 miles from main base at Guadalcanal.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

American forces have landed on Rendova Island in the New Georgia group of the Central Solomons.

No details of the operation have been received as yet, but presumably some opposition is being encountered. The Japanese are known to have had installations on the island.

The landing may be the opening phase of a general offensive against some of the key Japanese bases in the South Pacific. There have been hints for several days that such a move was building.

Rendova is about 110 miles northwest of the American base in the Russell Islands and less than 200 miles northwest of Guadalcanal.

If a general Pacific offensive is developing, the landing on Rendova does not disclose its pattern. The island lies only five miles south of the Japanese air base of Munda, but repeated Allied bombings in the past six months are believed to have rendered Munda virtually useless to the enemy. Conceivably, however, the American aim could be to take Munda as a "steppingstone" either to Bougainville, the main Japanese-held island in the Northwestern Solomons, or Rabaul, the big operations center on New Guinea. The landing also may be a screen to cover an attack elsewhere.

Meanwhile, the Allied "war of nerves" against the European end of the Axis reached a crescendo today as Prime Minister Churchill predicted "heavy fighting" in the Mediterranean in the near future and Foreign Secretary Eden called on Mussolini to surrender unconditionally. But the war of bombs and guns eased off into what might be called a between-innings pause.

Here are the latest developments in Europe:

Flying Fortresses carried out a daylight raid on Le Mans, an aviation center, 130 miles southwest of Paris, for the fourth American daylight thrust in five days.

RAF bombers assaulted the Italian mainland ferry terminus of Reggio Calabria, across the Messina Strait from Sicily. British planes also blasted Messina again. These attacks pointed up an official announcement that "a complete air umbrella" has been established over the Mediter-

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Eden warns Mussolini to surrender unconditionally, says Rome may be bombed.

LONDON, June 30 (AP)—While Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, in a speech to the House of Commons, today called upon Premier Mussolini to surrender unconditionally, Prime Minister Churchill, at London's Guildhall, added emphasis to that advice by predicting "heavy fighting in the Mediterranean and elsewhere before the leaves of autumn fall."

Mr. Eden told the House: "I think it would be in the interests of humanity if Signor Mussolini was to realize that the best thing he can do for his country is to accept the unconditional-surrender terms offered to him."

At Guildhall, the Prime Minister promised a cheering audience that the battle of the Ruhr soon will soon spread over all Germany.

"As the nights become longer and the United States Air Force becomes more numerous," he said "our strong arms will lengthen both by night and by day, and there is no industry or military target in Germany that will not receive, as we deem necessary, the utmost application of the exterminating force."

Only the Beginning

Referring to the coming attack in the Mediterranean, Mr. Churchill stated that, so far as the Italians are concerned, "they have only been subjected to the preliminary and discursive bombardments, but they are already speculating . . . where the blow will fall." He promised that nothing would be done to relieve that anxiety.

Mr. Eden assured the House that "we would not hesitate to bomb Rome to the best of our ability and as heavily as possible, if the course of the war should render such an action convenient and helpful."

The Prime Minister, speaking in the historic hall where he was honored with the "freedom of the City of London," as the climax to a colorful parade through crowded streets and cheering throngs, reiterated:

"We and the United Nations demand from the Nazis and Fascists and Japanese tyrants unconditional surrender. . . . By that we mean that their will power to resist must be completely broken and that they must yield themselves absolutely to our justice and mercy."

Many U-Boats Sunk

He disclosed that more than 40 U-boats had been certainly destroyed during May and that the massacre was continuing with June "the best month we have ever known in the war."

He said that shipbuilding in the United States and Canada had reached a stage where the output of new ships "is somewhere between 7 and 10 times as much as our losses from enemy action in June."

The Prime Minister said that since the middle of May scarcely a single merchant ship had been sunk in the whole of the North Atlantic.

Mr. Churchill expressed the opinion that Axis worry over Allied plans "may have led to the remarkable long delay of opening

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Boston Gives Most Recruits For American Field Service

Recruiting 1,000 more voluntary ambulance drivers to serve in India, the American Field Service continued its campaign here today after speakers at a civic program yesterday asked Boston to increase its leading position in support of this service of mercy.

At the nation's first showing of "Letter from Libya," which describes the A. F. S. contribution to the success of the British Eighth Army, Stephen Galatti, A. F. S. Director General, disclosed Boston's leading position when he thanked friends and relatives of the 200 drivers who in volunteering from here had made up about a fifth of the A. F. S. roster of men sent overseas in the past year and a half.

Boston was also thanked for contributing $150,000 in support of the nonsalaried men who, in many cases, provided the only ambulance service for this nation's defenders.

Attending the program in New England Mutual Hall were a half dozen "veterans" of at least a year in the African desert, some of whom looked hardly more than Boy Scout age.

Draft Restricts Source

Because only those classified 4F in the draft are now eligible to volunteer, many veterans must now return to enter military service, thus increasing the need for more volunteers. Mr. Galatti, who drove an ambulance in World War I, expressed the opinion that even though the source was narrowed by Selective Service restrictions, enough volunteers would arise to do the job, in answer to a request from Field Marshal Sir Archibald P. Wavell, recently appointed Viceroy of India.

Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, commanding general of the First Service Command, told the 1,000 supporters in Mutual Hall that those who volunteered for the Field Service were "fine and sensitive" in shouldering a duty to alleviate conditions in one of the most disagreeable aspects of war.

Edmund Stevens, correspondent for The Christian Science Monitor in the desert campaign and elsewhere, praised the volunteers as he drew upon his recollections of them under fire.

As an American unit serving under British command, Mr. Stevens said, the A. F. S. outfit has done an outstanding service toward cementing Anglo-American understanding and good will.

British Thanks Expressed

Gerald F. Tyrrell, British vice-consul in Boston, voiced his Government's appreciation for the work of the volunteers.

At an earlier press conference, Mr. Galatti and S. Prescott Fay, regional chairman introduced several of the veterans and explained how men can volunteer through headquarters at 8 Newbury Street.

Preferably under 30, those between 18 and 40 are desired for one-year enlistments. While they buy their own uniforms and pay their own way to the port of embarkation, their transportation to the field of service is paid by the British Government, which also provides board and keep and uniform replacements while in service. The American Field

Continued on Page 4, Column 3

'Four Freedoms'—Nazi Style

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 30—Sharp criticism of President Roosevelt's Four Freedoms and substitution of the German Four Freedoms has just been made at the Congress of Axis-Controlled Journalists in Vienna.

Dr Otto Dietrich, Reich press chief, declared, "Roosevelt's Four Freedoms are simply four catchwords for simpletons who live remote from the events of our time."

These are contrasted with the Four Freedoms as laid down at the Congress.

These are: First, liberation of peoples from the plague of Jewish world poison; second, liberation of the world from the nightmare of the murderous Bolshevik system; third, liberation of the working people from the exploitation of capitalism: and, fourth, liberation of the world from Anglo-American imperialism.

Overwhelming Force on Way, But Vast Allied Job Takes Time

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 30—With tension mounting daily—almost hourly—in anticipation of impending invasion of the European Continent, there is a growing feeling among many observers here that the position needs to be brought back sharply into perspective.

Malcolm MacDonald did a useful service, it is felt in London, when he declared at a press conference in Ottawa that "there might first be comparatively small attacks on Axis territory which should not be regarded immediately as the opening of a second front."

It is, of course, impossible to do much more than speculate as to the exact meaning of his words. But it is possible to state that most of those in a position to see the picture as a whole take a distinctly cautious line.

Superoptimism Decried

They emphatically do not agree with superoptimists who are inclined to believe the war in Europe already is won.

A number of observers, both British and American, recently back from the United States, report there is a wave of optimism there verging dangerously on complacency. According to these reports, a great many Americans picture the present stage of the war in Europe rather as if the United Nations had a number of enormous armies fully trained and fully equipped poised in British North African and Middle East ports and just about to sweep across the whole Continent like a vast resistless flood.

Such pictures are misleading. These vast invading armies, with all their millions of tons of essential equipment, including landing barges, tanks, antitank weapons, air cover, etc., are "on the way."

Lengthy Process

But the training, transportation, preparation, and accumulation of all the innumerable necessities on the vast scale which a full-size invasion of the Axis-occupied Continent will require is a lengthy process. It is not a matter of weeks but of months—perhaps many months.

Meantime, what is being done is to concentrate the invasion forces which the Allies already have available—the fully trained and

Continued on Page 12, Column 7

War's Drain on Teachers Declared Blow to Schools

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., June 30 The Board of Directors of the General Federation of Women's Clubs today expressed concern over the loss of school teachers to the armed services and war production and passed a unanimous resolution reaffirming its stand that public education is an essential function of democratic government.

The resolution urged "that salaries for teachers be maintained to obtain and retain competent teachers, uphold high professional and personal standards for teachers, recognize the teaching profession as essential for the winning of the war and the liberal arts college as essential for the winning of the peace as well as the war."

The resolution points out that the loss of teachers is resulting in overcrowded classrooms in many schools, elimination of subjects from the curriculum and the employment of teachers without adequate professional training. It also calls attention to the fact that the education of future teachers is being disrupted by the discontinuance of many liberal arts colleges

Plans for Peace

A second resolution expressed the conviction of the Federation Board that "for its own self-interest," the United States must participate in the international machinery which is created after the war for the establishment of a just peace and the prevention of future aggression.

At last night's session the heads of the women's service units as well as women representatives of the War Manpower Commission and the Bureau of Public Relations of the War Department reported on their respective groups.

Col. Oveta Culp Hobby called on the clubwomen to help in curbing the spread of rumors reflecting upon the morality of women in uniform. Such stories, she said, are "not only malicious and untrue but they appear suspiciously to fall within a cleverly-planned pattern." Colonel Hobby revealed that there are 660,000 places waiting for Waacs but that so far only 65,000 women are enrolled.

Women in Service

Speaking of "the by-products of having women in military service," Lieut.-Comdr. Mildred H. McAfee, director of the Waves, asserted that because of their experience in military life, women will better understand what will be required to achieve peace after the war. "In doing things in military formation, women do not lose their individuality," she added, "but they become more efficient."

Other speakers included Lieut.-Comdr. Dorothy C. Stratton, Head of the Spars; Mrs. Nancy Harkness Love, chief of the Women's Auxiliary Ferrying Squadron; Major Ruth Cheney Streeter, director of the Marines; Mrs. Emily Newell Blair of Texas, chief of the Women's Interests Section of the War Department's Bureau of Public Relations; Miss Mary Beard, director of the Red Cross Nursing Service; and Mrs. Margaret A. Hickey, chairman of the Women's Advisory Committee of the WMC.

Congratulating the Federation on its work of recruiting student nurses, Miss Beard said that it would be necessary to recruit at least 65,000 more trainees before this time next year if this branch of the war effort is to carry through successfully.

At an earlier meeting yesterday, Mrs. Horace B. Ritchie, of Athens, Ga., chairman of public welfare for the Federation, protested against mothers with young children being allowed to go into industry, and called upon clubwomen to help their communities provide constructive war work for young girls as a means of preventing juvenile delinquency.

Her report was one of several given by national chairmen of Federation departments. Mrs. John L. Whitehurst of Baltimore, Md., President, presided.

Editor Urges Full Training In Democracy

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 30 (AP)—Prof. Arthur B. Moehlman of the University of Michigan, Editor of the Nation's Schools, said today that "the only hope of maintaining to say nothing of improving, American democracy during and after the war is through an improved and extended popular education that begins with birth and ends only at death."

The Professor of School Administration, speaking at a conference series sponsored in part by the State Department of Education declared that "democratic competence is not an inherited gift but something that must be acquired by each generation either through education or the harder way of actual experience."

"Education must be included just as importantly in the future arsenal of democracy as are ships, guns, tanks, planes, and the essential industrial organization to produce them," he said. "Of this total educational program only a relatively small part need be formalized by the states within academic agencies. The tremendously important and growing activity of adult education should embrace every agency of expression and every means of discussion. Much of adult education must remain free from domination or even tight control by the State.

"The educational process is so important as a social conditioning agency that even during infancy, childhood and youth it should never become a tight monopoly on the State but the fundamental control over its social policy should remain, as it now does, with the people. A wise democracy will also encourage and protect the establishment of independent and dissenting agencies of educational protest The state, however, should not support these dissenting agencies since the act of support would reduce their functional effectiveness as protest agencies.

"The postwar public school must reflect the purposes and demands of the total American culture."

Happy Vacation Days in Prospect

Egan

Children Await Departure With 'Funnies"

This family group at the North Station listens for the train announcement that will start them off for Rosemary Cottage in Eliot, Maine, where mothers and small children are the guests of the City Missionary Society of Boston for two weeks or more all season. The Society is now in its 127th year.

New England Oil Dealers View Kerosene Outlook as Critical

Continued from Page 1

holders, industrialists, and motorists had all they wanted.

The peak daily consumption of petroleum products in New England, just before the war, was about 1,500,000 barrels; today railroad tank cars and barges are bringing into the area 1,600,000 barrels each day. The reason why this has not meant plenty of oil for civilian consumption is, of course, that military demands have outstripped all advance estimates.

Several attempts have been made to persuade the Army and Navy to estimate their needs ahead of time Recently, according to Oilgram, petroleum industry publication, the economic committee of the Petroleum Industry War Council confessed itself unable to plan a long-range schedule of petroleum movements to the East Coast unless it could have some estimate of future needs from the War and Navy Departments. Inability to plan in advance for military demands on petroleum has, so some experts believe, caused much of the East's oil drought.

Nevertheless, under almost insuperable setbacks and difficulties, the railroads have now accomplished an extraordinary job of readjustment. In an area formerly supplied almost exclusively with tanker-borne oil, the railroads have in one year so adjusted their facilities so as to bring more oil here by tank car and barge than used to come by ocean-going tankers. Oil men consider this readjustment in supply routes one of the most impressive achievements of the war.

Two Vessels Planning Trip For Swordfish

Two schooner-type fishing vessels are expected to fit out for swordfishing at Gloucester within the next few days, the first to be reported this season for that branch of the commercial fisheries, it was learned at the Boston Fish Pier today.

Indications previously pointed to a complete lack of swordfishing vessels operating out of Boston or Gloucester this season because the price of groundfish has been so high and the demand so much in excess of the supply that the exciting but rather uncertain swordfishing trips failed to appeal to fishermen.

Prices for swordfish are high, too, and there are no longer imports coming in from Japan to compete with the domestic fisheries, but the catch of swordfish is subject to sharp fluctuation.

The fish are captured singly, and the vessels cruise continuously to catch a glimpse of one. Because the fishermen are paid on a share basis, the prospects of a small catch of swordfish would mean a considerably smaller return than they could get without difficulty in the same period of time in the groundfisheries.

Critical Milk Shortage Is Forecast for August

Food Problems in New England

A critical milk shortage probably will hit Massachusetts next month, reaching its peak in November, according to Louis A. Webster, State Commissioner of Agriculture.

Pointing out that 43 producers of milk in the New Bedford area, alone, have gone out of business, Commissioner Webster said the milk supply problem was further aggravated by a sharp rise in the consumption of the product. Sales of milk are up 10 per cent over 1942, and 22 per cent above 1940, the Commissioner said.

The Agricultural Commissioner said that the inaiilty of the farmers to secure a price for his milk which will allow him a fair profit is driving the small dairyman out of business.

In the opinion of Commissioner Webster milk producing farmers should receive 10 cents a quart, which would mean a retail price in Boston of 17 cents, The OPA, he pointed out, has set the retail price at 15½ cents.

Another factor directly affecting the milk situation and causing concern is an impending shortage of feed grain of which Massachusetts annually imports 600,000 tons a year for livestock feed.

Canning Demonstrations

Canning demonstrations on a large scale will be conducted at Horticultural Hall, Boston, beginning Tuesday, July 6, and continuing on Mondays and Tuesdays throughout the months of July and August.

All the equipment necessary for carrying on canning operations has been installed, and the demonstrations will be given by members of the staff at the Massachusetts State College, thus guaranteeing the most accurate and up-to-date instruction. The demonstrations will begin at 2:30 p. m., different vegetables and fruits being used as they come in season.

There will be no charge for this instruction and those who attend will be free to ask questions about their particular problems at the end of each session. Prof. William Cole of Amherst, noted canning expert, will be in charge of the opening session.

Maine's Premium Spuds

Maine's two new premium potato packs—Super Spuds and Chef's Special—were formally registered in the U. S. Patent Office yesterday, according to Carl R. Smith, State Agricultural Commissioner.

These two "custom-tailored" packs made an "auspicious debut in the 1942 Boston and Springfield markets, and this year shippers were taxed to the limit to supply the demand in Eastern markets," Mr. Smith added.

Formal registration is allowed only after the expiration of a year's use in interstate commerce.

Lobster No Luxury

"Lobsters compete almost on even footing now with other meats at their own prices," said Arthur R. Greenleaf, Maine's Sea and Shore Fisheries Commissioner, yesterday, adding that Maine lobster may no longer be considered a luxury.

"The zooming war wages of folks who never ate lobster before have vastly increased the number of people now able to pay for this product," Mr. Greenleaf added. Despite a drop-off in the spring lobster season, Mr. Greenleaf said that prospects were bright for a good supply this summer. Tons of lobsters have been impounded along the Maine coast, he said, ready for shipments as the markets demand.

'Galloping Ack-Acks' Proved Their Worth in North Africa

War Activities in New England

"Galloping ack-ack" is the name given to antiaircraft units mounted on half-tracks—part truck and part tank—the details of which were disclosed today at Camp Edwards in revealing the prominent part they played in the Tunisian victory.

Half-tracks attached to the Second Corps downed 78 German planes for sure—possibly more than 100 in the first three months of the year on the African front, according to Brig. Gen. Joseph E. Harriman, who has just returned to the Antiaircraft Training Center, where the vehicle has been used in extensive drills.

Self-propelled by heavy duty engines and capable of traveling up to 60 miles an hour, the half-tracks are armed with 37 mm guns and .50 caliber machine guns.

The front looks like a heavy truck, with a driver's seat, hood and two rubber-tired wheels. The rear resembles a tank, with caterpillar treads instead of wheels. Over the tread is an open-top, box-shaped metal body which carries the gunners and weapons.

In referring to the rubber treads on the half-tracks as well as on tanks in the African advance, ordnance officials recently had credited the design as of singular importance to victory, on grounds that enemy tanks and vehicles using metal tracks got as little as one third the service, in time and distance over the desert and mountain.

The half-track's features are its "remarkable mobility, intensive fire power and extraordinary adaptability to changing battle conditions," it was explained.

One unit consisting of eight half-tracks kept open a stretch of road along which it was necessary to move vital supplies for the Allies, General Harriman recounted.

Accuracy and fire power kept German Messerschmitts at a respectful distance and prevented them from doing any considerable damage, he said.

The vehicle is valuable in supporting infantry advances and tank and anti-tank operations and in such tasks as protecting railheads, bridges, and roadheads against low strafing planes and high-flying aircraft, said Brig. Gen. Morris C. Handwerk, commanding the anti-aircraft center.

Selective Service

Almost without exception, single men and childless husbands between 18 and 25 years of age who are now occupationally deferred will be in uniform by the end of the year, declared Col. Ralph M. Smith, State Director of Selective Service today.

His estimate was made on the basis of revised replacement schedules among 600 industries in the State. The tightening up on occupational deferments, he said, "will undoubtedly be reflected in a delay in the induction of married men with children.

"It is impossible at this time," he added, "to foretell just when, or if, it will be necessary to start inducting fathers for the simple reason that we do not know how many men Massachusetts will be called upon to furnish to the armed forces during the remainder of the year. In any event, every reasonable measure will be taken to delay the induction of fathers for as long as possible."

The only exceptions in the 18-25 ago bracket will be those "with the highest technical and professional qualifications whose skills are being utilized to the fullest extent in direct support of the war effort, and convincing proof of their irreplaceability must be furnished before consideration will be given to deferment extending beyond the first six months," Colonel Smith explained.

The replacement schedules, which began at the first of the year, were negotiated on the basis of a 60 per cent withdrawal of the vulnerable men in the first six-month period and the majority of these have been single men with a lesser degree of skill, he reported.

"Since we have adhered closely to this policy, the new regulations will not unduly disrupt the schedules already in operation," he continued, saying the "small percentage of remaining single men can be scheduled for early release upon renegotiation of the schedules."

Cargo-Ship Ensigns

To swell the nation's "victory fleet" of cargo-carrying merchantmen, the United States Maritime Service graduated the eighth class of 200 men yesterday as ensigns.

All experienced with 14 months or more of sea time, the class had completed a four-month course enabling them to take examinations as third mates or third assistant engineers.

Durham in Khaki

With more than 800 soldiers under specialized training swelling the enrollment of the University of New Hampshire to 1,500, civilian students completed registration for summer courses.

Gasoline Coupons Sold by Boys

Boys are acting as salesmen for a ring of "big shots" in selling gasoline ration coupons and thus keeping the so-called black market for gasoline alive in Boston, declared Joseph J. Gottlieb, Assistant United States Attorney in United States District Court today.

The occasion was the arraignment of Clarence Joseph James of South End on charges involving the purchase and sale of gasoline coupons.

Mr. James, who was referred to by Mr. Gottlieb as the "front man" for the ring is the ninth defendant to be arraigned in Federal Court this week on these charges. All defendants have been held in high bail for a hearing July 12. Mr. James was held in $5,000 bail before United States Commissioner William C. Rogers.

Mr. Gottlieb told the court that "a ring of big shots who are handling these coupons in Boston are impeding the war effort" and intimated that more arraignments could be expected before the hearing on July 12.

Mr. James was alleged to have purchased 800 "T" coupons and to have sold 150 sheets of coupons. He is employed by the Albany Oil Company at a filling station on Warren Avenue, Mr. Gottlieb told the court.

Planes Guard Maine Coast

PORTLAND, Maine, June 30 (AP)—Enemy vessels on a number of occasions have approached "fairly close" to Maine's shores, but their visits have been virtually eliminated through air defense patrol activity, Lieut. C. S. Robertson of the 19th Patrol Task Force, United States Army, told the Portland Kiwanis Club yesterday.

War Stamps Rally Planned

In conjunction with a nation-wide drive by the United States Treasury to sell $130,000,000 in war stamps, a gigantic rally conducted by the War Activities Committee of the Motion Picture Industry will be opened on the Boston Common tomorrow by Mayor Tobin and prominent speakers and entertainers.

The drive will last for the entire month of July and daily rallies will be held every Monday through Friday from 12:30 through 3 p. m.

This single-month campaign is being held for the purpose of selling $1 worth of stamps to each and every American, thereby securing $130,000,000 in order to pay for the construction and launching of an aircraft carrier to be named the "Shangri-La."

Guest speakers to be heard during a special 15-minute broadcast over Station WBZ will include Mayor Tobin, Governor Saltonstall, Daniel Doherty, and high ranking officers from the armed services.

Entertainment will be provided by Charlie Barnet and his orchestra, Lenny Kent, comedian; Elaine Barrett, coloratura soprano; Kay Ivers, singer; Chet Gaylord, Carl Moore, Fred Garrigus, Hum and Strum, Gloria Carroll, Bill Elliott, Priscilla Fortescue, Eddie Kasper, Jimmy Lawton, and Ruth Moss.

Y. M. C. U. Starts Sixty-Eighth Year Of Country Camps

The Boston Young Men's Christian Union has opened its sixty-eighth consecutive year of "Country Week Camps" this week by sending 720 children to four seashore and country camps, one of which is to accommodate 120 Negro girls.

The children, chosen from about 75 Church and Social Service Agencies by "Country Week," are supported by funds so designated by the Boston Young Men's Christian Union and also by the Greater Boston Community Fund.

The camps will have a program with emphasis on victory gardens and camp improvement projects, as well as the usual waterfront sports.

In spite of the many difficulties of transportation, food rationing, and counselor material, the Union has made plans for 1,700 children to have day picnics at near-by parks and seashore resorts.

Saltonstall Names Giroux for Place On Beverage Board

Senator Eugene H. Giroux (D) of Somerville was nominated today by Governor Saltonstall to serve on the Alcoholic Beverage Control Commission in place of John P. Buckley of Boston, whose term of service has expired and who has resigned. It was one of 22 appointments submitted by Governor Saltonstall to the Executive Council today. Term of service on the Commission is three years and the salary is $7,000 annually.

Appointment of Senator Giroux came as no surprise. The remaining two members of the Commission are members of the Republican Party, and the law governing appointments to the Commission makes appointment of a Democrat mandatory. Senator Giroux has been a prominent Democratic figure in the Legislature.

He is a native of Somerville and until 1936 was a member of the House of Representatives. Since then he has represented the Third Middlesex District in the Senate. He is a practicing lawyer.

Also submitted today was the appointment of Julius E. Warren, Superintendent of Schools in Newton, as trustee of the Massachusetts Training Schools. He succeeds John W. Corcoran of Newton.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Continued Cool

Boston and Vicinity: Somewhat cooler tonight, continued cool Thursday forenoon. Diminishing winds tonight, gentle winds Thursday forenoon.

Southwestern Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont: Cooler tonight, continued cool Thursday forenoon.

Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island: Somewhat cooler tonight, continued cool Thursday forenoon.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 10:09 p. m.; height 10.0 feet.
Thursday, 11:33 a. m.; height 8.8 feet.

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Education on Run For Two Freshmen

By the Associated Press

Providence, R. I., June 30 The humorous illustration of the college boy who came out of the washroom to discover that he had missed his entire junior year under the wartime speed-up program has almost been matched at Brown University by two freshmen from Milwaukee, Wis.

Before their first freshman week had ended, David C. Viall and Douglas W. Richter were ordered to other institutions to continue their college work as Navy students. Viall was sent to the University of Wisconsin under the Navy V-12 program and Richter went to Dartmouth under the V-5 aviation program. Incidentally, Brown has a V-12 program.

Study of Refugee Prospects Planned

Dr. Charles R. Joy, Acting Executive Director of the Service Committee of the American Unitarian Association, is leaving for a month's trip to South America to study the possibilities of colonies there for refugees forced to flee Nazi held Europe. Dr. Joy's trip, to be made by clipper, will take him to Ecuador and the Dominican Republic where such refugee colonies are already established.

While in Ecuador, Dr. Joy will confer with Arthur Fried, of the New World Resettlement Fund, on the present situation of the Spanish republican veterans now living in a resettlement location at Las Palmeras. The survey Dr. Joy will make is intended to supplement and assist the work being done to aid refugees in Lisbon by Dr. Robert C. Dexter, Executive Director of the Unitarian Service Committee, now serving as European Commissioner in Portugal.

Back to Revolutionary Days

Edward Howe Snow

Relic of Battle of Dorchester Heights

Unearthed by James Maloney of the Columbia Yacht Club on the South Boston flats while he was digging for sea worms recently was an ancient cannon ball, undoubtedly fired by the British ships during the Battle of Dorchester Heights. Mr. Maloney found several other similar relics and cached them. Now he is unable to remember the exact location of his cache.

Events Around Greater Boston

Thursday

A talk on "Landscape Paintings" will be given by Miss Maginnis in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

A recital by Wesley Copplestone, tenor, and Reginald Boardman, pianist, will be given in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2:45 p. m. Free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 13
Radio Timetable: Page 4

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of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR JULY 3, 1943

NEUTRAL, AGAINST WHOM?
by Robert Brennan
As Irish Minister to the United States, Mr. Brennan ably sets forth the reasons for Eire's unyielding neutrality in the world conflict.

THE NATIONAL PARKS GO TO WAR
by Bernice Stevens
Wartime has well-nigh banished civilian visitors to our National Parks, but the armed forces make new use of them for maneuvers, special training and recreation on leave.

Aleutians: OUT OF THE MISTS
by John Beaufort
With the U. S. recapture of Attu, the strategic value of these bleak, foggy islands in both defense and offense emerges, and is well told.

PASSPORTS TO NEW WORLDS
by Ethel C. Ince
The story of a judge and his experiment in giving delinquent children books to read and comment upon.

A DECLARATION OF INTERDEPENDENCE
by Walton E. Cole
This Fourth of July reminds the writer that recent trips of two American leaders, Wendell Willkie and Vice-President Wallace, strengthen the prospects for an interdependent world, wherein liberty and unity govern the nations.

PERMANENT BRICKS WITHOUT STRAW
by Juliette K. Arthur
The war's demand for raw materials is making industrial research produce many new and improved alternates—not merely "substitutes."

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Role of Schools In War Effort Told to N. E. A.

By Millicent Taylor
Education Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 30 —"The "direct contributions" of the nation's schools toward winning the war were described by Dr. John W. Studebaker, United States Commissioner of Education, as "a magnificent source of strength to the nation," in a speech delivered last evening at the final general session of the representatives' assembly of the National Education Association, which has been holding a policy-forming conference here since Sunday.

"Today the schools of democracy are indeed citadels of citizenship, front-line redoubts in the fight for the preservation of freedom. And the contribution of the schools and colleges of America to the war effort has been, is now, and will continue to be a magnificent source of strength to the nation in its time of mortal trial," Dr. Studebaker said.

The Commissioner also discussed a subject on which there has been considerable earnest speculation here among both teachers and laymen, namely, that changes should or should not come into the schools after the war as a result of their all-out adaptation of the curriculum to war needs. Dr. Willis A. Sutton, Superintendent of Schools, Atlanta, Ga., spoke at the same meeting.

Higher Level of Education

Among long-range, "pre-Pearl Harbor" contributions Dr. Studebaker listed the fact that 25 per cent of the armed forces are high school graduates as against 4 per cent in World War I, and declared that without this higher level of education together with the technical competence achieved by millions of adults during the past 25 years, "it is doubtful whether we should have been able speedily to train huge armies in all of the intricate specialties of modern warfare."

He then listed and discussed five "direct contributions." First, that the schools have trained since July, 1940, more than 6,000,000 persons for skilled work in war industries, and are today giving pre-employment or supplementary vocational and technical training to more than half a million older youths and adults. The schools are estimated to have directly trained "almost 20 per cent of all the workers now employed in the nation's war production plants," he said.

Second, the adaptation of school and college curriculums to prepare young men for service in the armed forces and young women for war industries, agriculture, and essential civilian occupations, together with provision for guidance. In this connection, however, the Commissioner emphasized that an important aspect of this direct contribution has been maintaining certain peacetime values of education in the midst of the all-out war effort, thus providing "a broad and strong foundation of general education" on which pre-induction and post-induction training can rest.

Third, direct contribution has been "directing the energies of nearly 30,000,000 children into community service in support of the war effort." During the past year, for example, the schools were responsible for the sale of more than $300,000,000 worth of war bonds and stamps, they got in more than 1,500,000 tons of scrap, made thousands of garments for the Red Cross, made millions of recreational articles for the armed forces, are sponsoring an estimated 1,000,000 school and home victory gardens, are recruiting several hundred thousand high school youths for farm work, have produced some 600,000 scale-model planes for the armed forces, have collected tons of waste paper and fats, and have preserved thousands of quarts of home-grown vegetables and fruits, in addition to other activities, said Dr. Studebaker.

A notable exhibit at this convention, by the way, is that of the hundreds of illustrated student-made scrapbooks from the nation's schools—Alaska and Hawaii to Florida and Puerto Rico—depicting in much the spirit of the usual school "annual" all branches of school and student activities contributing to the war effort.

Civilian Defense Work

Dr. Studebaker listed as fourth among direct contributions, the extra work that teachers are doing in civilian defense service, in teaching nutrition classes, and in extending school services through playground and other means in many centers and throughout the summer. He also included their having "served with distinction in the greatest mass registrations in history."

Fifth, and declared most important direct contribution, is "building the firm intellectual and spiritual foundations of American democracy." By instilling in the oncoming generations of American youth "a deep appreciation of their heritage and its cost in sacrifice, the schools, I say, have contributed to the faith, and fortitude which are the distinguishing characteristics of fighting Americans."

Among wartime lessons which "we must hope will carry over into peacetime conduct of the schools and colleges," he listed: The close relationship now existing between the schools and the job; the widely recognized educational value of work experience; of "the apprenticeship point of view"; of short intensive vocational courses; of the importance of making specific skill training only a part of a broader vocational education; and most basic of all, the educational importance of giving boys and girls actual contact with the real world of work and of genuine experiences in community activities.

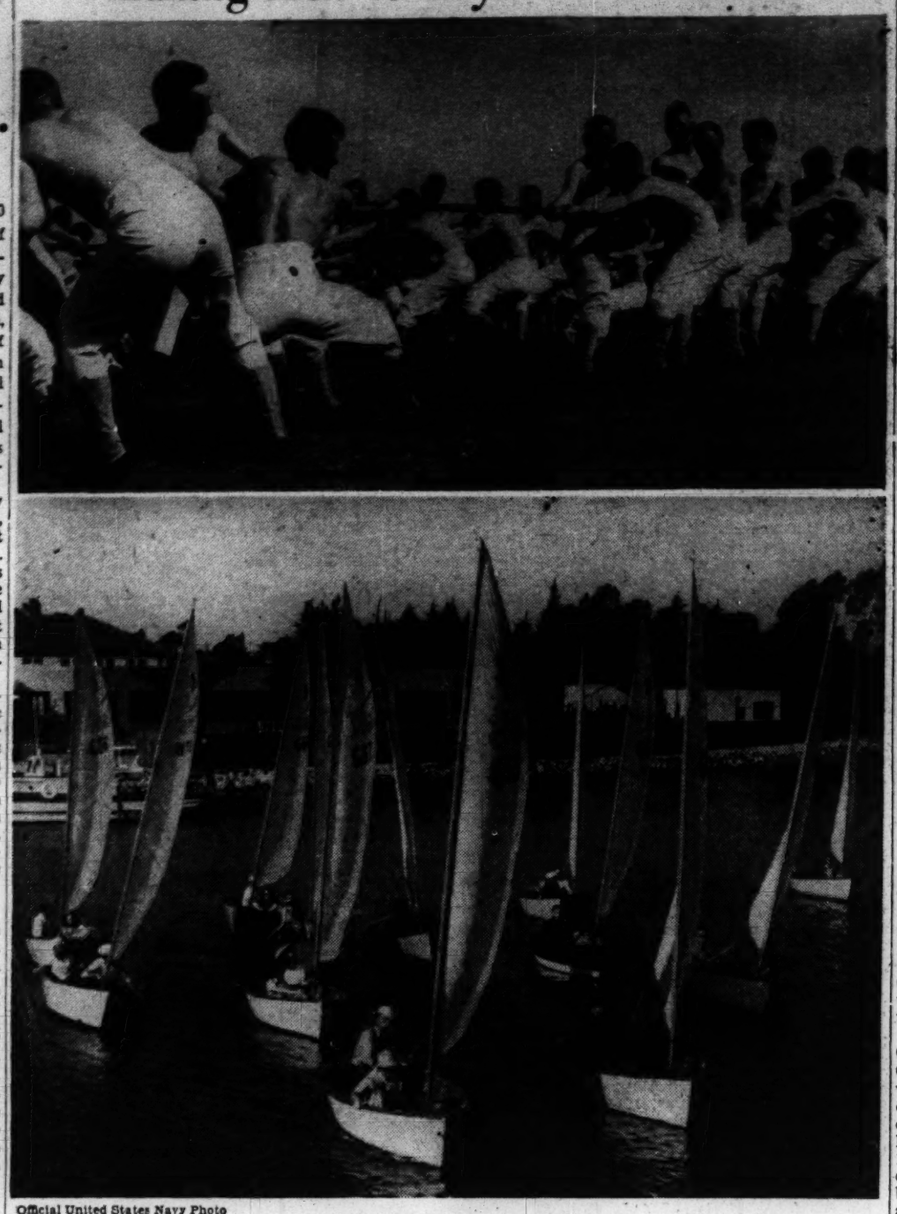
The delegates elected as President of the N. E. A. for the coming year, Mrs. Edith B. Joynes, Principal at Gatewood Elementary School, Norfolk, Va.

Harold W. Smith of Glendale, Ariz., was elected First Vice-President, and B. F. Stanton of Alliance, Ohio, was re-elected Treasurer.

Eleven Vice-Presidents elected were:

George A. Bowman, Youngstown, Ohio; Harry Wessels, New Britain, Conn.; E. R. Moulton, Lindale, Ga. (re-elected); Richard B. Kennan, Augusta, Maine; Grover M. Stout, Detroit; Martin P. Moe, Helena, Mont.; Frank E. Weyer, Hastings, Neb.; Elmer H. Garinger, Charlotte, N. C.; Kate Frank, Muskogee, Okla. (re-elected); Thomas C. Prince, Knoxville, Tenn., (re-elected); and R. Minnie Garff, Salt Lake City, Utah (re-elected).

Making Men of Boys on the Double



Official United States Navy Photo

Heave, Ho, Me Hearties!

Upper: Muscular young backs and arms strain with a mighty effort as Navy recruits pull with a will in a tug-of-war, one of the many activities in the Friday afternoon sports field day, directed by the Physical Education Department at the Naval Training Station, San Diego. Lower: Sixteen trim penguins maneuver for position in the Training Station boat basin. The San Diego Station's penguin fleet played host to the San Diego Yacht Club fleet.

Stamina Plus Is First Aim Of San Diego Naval Depot

Kimmis H. Hendrick
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

San Diego, Calif.

The United States Naval Training Station at San Diego celebrated the twentieth anniversary of its commissioning on June 1. By far the major meaning of this observance was the fact that the Station had pressed one day nearer its constant goal: Training the men to man the ships that sail the seas to win the war—for Uncle Sam in particular and the United Nations' cause in general.

Although the Navy does not say so, this magnificently equipped and superbly situated Station has a special part to play in the Pacific war. This is anybody's deduction. Plainly, the Pacific has not seen its last Midway or Guadalcanal and doubtless will not until Pearl-Harbor-in-Reverse takes place.

The scraggly-looking lot of raw recruits that can be seen any day marching across the parade ground here on the way to get their equipment after having had their heads cropped mighty short are doubtless thinking that very point. Only a few weeks, and some of them will be out to sea. Others who qualify will be staying here for advanced technical training of some sort.

Prepared for Postwar Life

Only a few weeks, too, and these raw recruits won't look so scraggly. This Station that is known as one of the most modern and well-equipped military centers in the world has a talent for making men of boys at double-quick time. While making fighting men of them seems of the essence now, the program is such that they will come out readier for upstanding, useful living in a world of peace than many of them have ever dared hope.

It is no coincidence that the Station's buildings, broad lawns, parade grounds, and flowers make it compare most favorably with some of the country's handsomest college campuses.

The tens of thousands of men who are sent here for indoctrination during the preliminary training period known as "Boot Camp" —because except for shore patrols and landing parties, color guards, etc., the only men who wear the Navy's canvas leggings are the recruits—are quickly followed by thousands and tens of thousands more. Certainly they understand that while the recent news from North Africa and prospects of European invasion are stimulating, the Pacific Ocean spreading out in unfathomable blueness on their right is still full of challenge for each one of them.

Staying Power

So it is more than stamina the Navy asks of these young men who come from shop, field, and forge. What the Navy needs of them is something a Chief Machinist had who was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor because when his battle station in a ship's engine room became almost untenable for smoke, steam, and heat, he forced his men to leave and performed all duties by himself until he reached the limits of human endurance.

Or something the Aviation Machinist's Mate had who, as a member of a patrol plane crew operating off Hawaii, sighted eight Army men adrift in a rubber boat and assisted in bringing the plane down in heavy seas to effect their rescue brilliantly.

These things take staying power as well as initiative and courage. When Capt. Henry C. Gearing, U. S. N., Commanding Officer of the Station, made the comment as he studied a stained glass window in the Station's fifth and newest chapel that "God is in this war," he touched a truth that thousands of men entering this Station from civilian life lean toward instinctively. There are 19 religious services held here every Sunday. The chaplains occupy large office quarters and the work done by them and those associated with them meets with great respect.

The stained glass window referred to includes intense purples and blues of deep-sea richness. It shows a sailor standing on the sea and overhead a protecting angel. It is inspiring, reverent. Like more secular aspects of the Station's appearance, it indicates that the Navy sets great store by beauty in conditioning its men.

Spotlessness

And cleanliness. The United States Navy is famed for it. Many a "Boot," as Navy jargon calls the new trainee, learns that what used to seem Mother's over-zeal for behind-the-ears inspection was just mildly preparatory for what Uncle Sam expects. One of the things the latter puts alongside spotlessness is good food.

San Diego Naval Training Station menus look like poems from a Rajah's cookbook. Except that they are mannishly American. It is a statistic worth recording that this Station claims the biggest bakery in the world.

President's Globe To Be on Exhibition

NEW YORK, June 30 (AP)—The 50-inch globe which usually stands behind President Roosevelt's desk in the White House, and on which the course of the war undoubtedly has been charted, will be on exhibition at a Museum of Modern Art show, "Airways to Peace," starting July 1.

The globe is on the scale of 1-10,000,000 of the size of the earth and contains 17,000 place names. It was presented to the President by the Army last Christmas. A duplicate was given to Prime Minister Winston Churchill.

The President loaned the globe to the exhibition for two weeks.

Coal Strike Cuts Output Of Steel Mills

PITTSBURGH, June 30 (AP)—War-vital steel mills in Southwestern Pennsylvania's "Victory Valley" are operating at the lowest over-all production level in more than three years because of the wildcat coal strike which has withheld several million tons of bituminous coal and coke from the industry's stock piles, industry leaders reported today.

Production was placed at 78 per cent of theoretical capacity by Dow Jones, financial news agency, after a survey of individual companies. The index was 95 per cent last week and 100 per cent the preceding week.

Although only 139,000 of John L. Lewis' 521,000 United Mine Workers' members were idle today compared with some 250,000 last week, the steel index had dropped because of delayed effects of the walkout. Approximately 100,000 of the strikers are in Pennsylvania.

The index report came as Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, and Philip Murray, President of the Steel Workers Union, prepared to open a national campaign here for an additional 2,500,000 tons of steel output during the last half of 1943.

The first major break in the strike in Pennsylvania's Monongahela Valley—a center of the revolt and an area dotted with "metallurgical" coal mines, or mines producing coal most suitable for steel-mill use—came last night when the 1,000 workers in the Midland Mine of the Pittsburgh Coal Company voted to return to work next Tuesday, the day after the July 4 holiday.

At the same time, the Big Lance Colliery of the Glen Alden Coal Company, near Wilkes-Barre, voted to return today. The mine employs 1,000. Leaders of many other locals in the Wilkes-Barre hard coal area (U. M. W. District 1) said their units would vote today. In the hard coal region, embracing U. M. W. District 1, 7, and 9, about 50,000 of the 83,000 workers still were idle.

May Strike Loss

WASHINGTON, June 30 (AP)—The Bureau of Labor Statistics today reported a preliminary estimate of 395 strikes in May, the same number as in April, but the number of workers involved more than trebled.

An estimated 620,000 workers were affected and the number of man days of idleness was put at 1,275,000, compared with 200,000 workers involved in April and 675,000 man days.

The Bureau said the coal strikes of May 1-3 accounted for considerably more than half of the idleness and the number of workers involved in May strikes. Other important strikes included those in the Akron rubber plants and at the Detroit Chrysler plant.

Strike idleness in May was estimated at 0.16 per cent of available working time, compared with 0.08 per cent in April.

Estate Taxes $6½ Million

SEATTLE, June 30 (AP)—The estate of Mrs. Agnes Healy Anderson, business woman and philanthropist and widow of a Northwest lumber baron, was appraised at $11,967,075, on which Federal and State inheritance taxes total $6,567,659, filing of the executor's final report disclosed June 26.

Nazi Arms Not Superior, but Improving

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 30 — Ordnance Department officials find that neither Germany, Italy nor Japan has demonstrated any weapons superior to America's best types, but they warn that there's not an ounce of evidence, thus far, to indicate that German war manufacture is deteriorating or that the Nazis are not continually bettering their weapons.

To date, 336 German, 102 Italian and 67 Japanese weapons have been received at Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Md., according to Col. Scott B. Ritchie, Chief of Service Branch, Ordnance Department Technical Division, who describes in the current issue of Army Ordnance the Army's organization for collecting and studying captured war matériel.

"It would be a serious mistake to underrate German ordnance design and manufacture because of a few weaknesses," Colonel Ritchie declares. "Every day brings evidence that the Germans are constantly improving the design and manufacture of their weapons. It is very significant, however, that none of our investigations or reports from the front have revealed any 'mystery weapon' or any weapons of fire power superior to standard American ordnance."

The Ordnance Department maintains special units in the battle areas to collect enemy equipment, examine it on the spot, and then ship portions of it to the United States for exhaustive tests and analyses. Government, commercial, and private research organizations co-operate in making engineering tests of war machines shipped to the United States.

"The objective," Colonel Ritchie writes, "is to know everything and why about enemy equipment. For example, if the enemy changes the design of a firing pin in a fuse, we not only want to know what change has been made, but also when and why."

Other Army spokesmen at Aberdeen and elsewhere confirm that German bombs, guns, and other weapons continue to use precious nickel, chrome, and other metals, indicating either that Germany is obtaining sufficient supplies from Axis-held countries or still is drawing on stockpiles accumulated in prewar days.

"Italian weapons reveal the inadequacy of the Italian system," Colonel Ritchie adds. "With a few exceptions, notably the Breda machine gun, Italian weapons are copies of World War I models or of more recent German and French designs. The Italians use much World War I matériel and other weapons obtained from the Germans, French, Austrians, and Czechs.

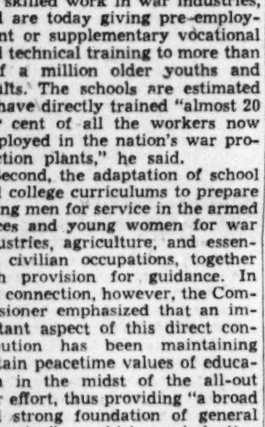
"The Japanese, in the design of fighting weapons, have rightly been called 'the amazing imitators.' They have produced many weapons from various armament firms throughout the world and have copied others extensively. Japanese ordnance tends to be lighter and of inferior fire power. It is also obvious that Japanese industry cannot mass-produce high-quality weapons over a long period of time to compete successfully with American weapons."

703 Poles Find Home in Mexico

TUCSON, Ariz., June 30 (AP)—A group of 703 Polish refugees, nearing the end of a journey that has carried them more than halfway around the world, proceeded June 29 in their 20-car train to Mexico.

The group was brought together in Siberia when Germany and Russia partitioned Poland. Most of them were women and children.

They will be settled in a small village as yet undesignated, where they will operate their own farms.



Vivisection's Root Is Cruelty; It's Fruit Failure

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The N. J. Antivivisection Society

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How milk helps stretch your red stamps

Milk packs extra nutrition and tastiness into meat-skimpy dishes—it helps a little go a long way!

TODAY, every one's energy must be kept at top peak, and your biggest food problem is how to keep rich nourishment in your family's diet without the usual abundance of meat. Normally, meat is a major source of protein . . . but milk, fortunately, is another good source of protein—and gives you a plus of calories, calcium and vitamins A, B_1 and B_2. We are happy that, in this emergency, Sheffield Sealect Vitamin D Homogenized Milk can do so much to complete your meals. To help you get the most in flavor and nutrition from your little red stamps, pad out your meals with Nature's finest food. Here's a suggestion:

DEVILED MEAT MUFFINS

1 pound ground lean beef
1 cup soft bread-crumbs
3 tablespoons prepared mustard
2 tablespoons prepared horseradish
2 teaspoons chopped onion
1 teaspoon Worcestershire sauce
1½ to 2 teaspoons salt
¾ cup milk
⅛ teaspoon pepper

Combine all ingredients and beat well. Put into 6 buttered muffin pans and bake in a moderate oven (350° F.) for 35 to 40 minutes. Remove from the pans and reserve the liquid for cream gravy. Six servings. Make cream gravy as follows:

4 tablespoons flour 1½ cups milk Salt and pepper

Mix the flour and a little of the milk to a smooth paste. Add the remaining milk gradually and cook over hot water, stirring constantly until thickened. Stir in the liquid from the meat and season with salt and pepper. Reheat.

★ *The above is one of a series of "Ration Recipes" Sheffield offers to help you plan the most nutritious meals possible during wartime rationing. A set of twelve, on handy 3x5-inch cards, is yours simply by asking your neighborhood Sheffield milkman.*

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HOWARD CLOTHES

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Radical Changes Urged In Childhood Education

Less textbook teaching and record keeping and closer work with the child as an individual is the educational trend foreseen by Mrs. Frances Mayfarth, Editor of Childhood Education. Mrs. Mayfarth is representing the International Association for Childhood Education at the North Atlantic Regional Conference of the A. C. E. which is being held at Wheelock College, Boston, this week.

The fact that industries are finding women so satisfactory for many jobs which were formerly thought of as only for men implies that more women are going to be working after the war, according to Mrs. Mayfarth. "This is an implication that must be taken into consideration as we plan our programs for children and for teacher training," she explained in an interview.

"It certainly means that teachers are going to have to be better informed about each child's outside living if they are to plan a balanced program in the school," she said. "There won't be as much time for record keeping. Teachers will need more time to get acquainted with their pupils' backgrounds. There will necessarily be a departure from so much paper and pencil work. The emphasis will be on understanding the children and helping them to understand the world in which they live and how to work together in groups."

Looking Forward

Mrs. Mayfarth, who will address the conference tomorrow evening on the topic "Looking Forward With the A. C. E.," believes that the changes war is bringing in the pattern of family life call for alterations in the whole setup of public education. "For instance," she said, "it is obvious that we can no longer run our schools on a 9 a. m. to 3 p. m. schedule. The school is being forced to assume new responsibilities."

There are many questions to be faced by teachers and society in general, she brought out, beginning with the basic one of whose responsibility it is to take care of children. How much should the whole community assume? How much the schools? Who is going to care for the orphans of the men in service? What are we going to do about insuring those children?

At tomorrow night's meeting Mrs. Mayfarth will present a plan of action for the next two years, which branches of the A. C. E. may work on if they choose. The biggest contribution the Association has made in the past year, in her opinion, is its support of the national child-care program.

"As a matter of immediacy and expediency we want to get the War Area Child Care Act passed," she said, "but for the future we want to work for a program that has the care of children as its primary reason for being." The WPA nursery program was really for the benefit of unemployed adults, she explained, and the present child-care program is still for adults, being designed to release womanpower. Mrs. Mayfarth hopes that in the future nursery schools will become a bona fide part of public education.

Changing Patterns

Miss Amy Hostler, Dean of the Mills School for Primary and Kindergarten Teachers, New York City, agreed with Mrs. Mayfarth that changing patterns of family life have stirring implications for teachers. "The whole plan for professional educational work is having to be rapidly shifted because there is no longer a place for the teacher who is just a classroom worker," she said.

"The work of the school itself,' she added, "is spreading out into the community. No longer do the children have to carry on artificial projects to learn about their relation to the community. Salvage drives, victory gardening, and war-stamp selling are real life projects today." Children's participation in these activities is teaching school boards and parents a valuable lesson, Miss Hostler thinks—that school life can be related to what is going on in the community and that children are not too young to understand.

As for teacher-training, more and more schools are feeling the need of offering work-study programs, she said. She notices that girls who work in restaurants, social agencies, and factories as part of their training quickly develop a keener understanding of the different social groups from which their future pupils will come. Miss Hostler discussed the importance of such training at a students' meeting which was part of the conference program yesterday afternoon.

Summaries of the various study groups now in progress will be reported Friday morning by Miss Gertrude M. Lewis, a teacher in the Winchester public schools. Tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock, W. Linwood Chase of Boston University will speak on "What Is Happening to the Social Education of America's Children?"

Veteran Ambulance Drivers

By a Staff Photographer

American Field Service Seeks Recruits

Two of the veteran volunteers of the American Field Service in Africa who are shortly to enter American armed service, thus increasing the need for replacements, are shown above talking with Stephen Galatti, director general of the Service and himself a veteran driver from World War I. Flanking him are: Left, Richard T. Marvin of Chestnut Hill, and, right, William O. Randall of Boston. Inset shows Hammond Douglas of Worcester, who is returning for another year's service, perhaps in India.

Boston Gives Most Recruits For American Field Service

Continued from Page 1

Service provides pocket money of $20 a month; no ranks are held, although each group has an informal leader.

Volunteers should be indorsed by four references and should be expert in driving and have some knowledge of mechanics. On arrival in a field of operation, they are put under one month of training, including first aid, motor and ambulance care, and battle tactics.

Organized in 1914

Organized during the Battle of the Marne in 1914, the Service in World War I carried more than 500,000 wounded from front lines in France. With 2,500 volunteering for the service, 125 were killed and more than 200 decorated for bravery.

Revived early in this war, the Service was active in the Battle of France, and in the Syrian campaign, as well as in the North African siege.

Veterans interviewed yesterday were entitled to wear campaign ribbons of the American Field Service for overseas duty, the United States Army's ribbon for the African theater, and the British ribbon for the Middle East, it was pointed out.

William O. Randall of Boston was on hand to tell of his experiences since leaving for Africa in the month of the assault on Pearl Harbor at the age of 17, before he had finished Belmont Hills School. He has returned to enter the Navy's college-training program.

His stepfather, G. Harry Laiser, was present with him as a driver in Africa and on the program yesterday. Mr. Laiser was a corporal in the last war and is now on leave from a post with United Fruit Company. He expressed praise for the speed with which the units work, under direction of British medical officers.

Hammond Douglas, who was graduated from Yale in 1941, said he intended to return for another year of service. While he told reporters of his experiences, he was accompanied by his fiancee, Betty Read of Worcester, who said they "would wait" until after the war.

Red and green lights low on the desert were not stop and go lights, said Mr. Hammond. "They meant mine fields."

Other veterans, for whom replacements are needed for the Indian campaign, who were present yesterday included Richard T. Marvin of Chestnut Hill, Gratton Fay of Westwood, and Robert C. Draper of Hopedale.

"Letter from Libya," reminiscent of the "Desert Victory" film because of the actual battle scenes, was filmed by Maj. Stuart Benof the "Desert Victory" film being made to show the film throughout the nation to groups which can help recruit volunteers, it was explained.

Caution Voiced On Production Front 'Slow-Up'

Caution lest the good news from the war fronts cause American production lines to slow up was sounded today by Walter H. Wheeler, Jr., regional director of the War Production Board.

In an article published in a special war production issue of the Boston News Bureau, Mr. Wheeler warned New England management and labor against over optimism on the production lines. "The smashing African victories and air blows at German-held Europe no more mean that the battle of production is over than they foreshadow an early and final military victory," Mr. Wheeler said.

"Any talk of coasting on the production line, or—what is just as bad—diverting time, talent, and materials into 'postwar' reconversion, is as dangerous as anything that enemy agents could implant in our minds," Mr. Wheeler continued.

Mr. Wheeler stated that nobody decries sound postwar thinking and planning, whether on a broad collective basis, or at the individual plant level, and nobody mininuzes the difficulties and dislocations created by production cutbacks, cancellations, and rescheduling as dictated by changing and expanding combat needs.

"Any of us—whether in management, labor, or government," Mr. Wheeler warned, "who fails to put today's war production first and foremost will unwittingly betray American fighting men overseas."

Praising New England industry for "scoring one of the most impressive victories on the whole United States production front," Mr. Wheeler reported that "our region" has undertaken $9,576,866,000, or nearly 11 per cent of the war contracts entrusted to American industry between June, 1940, and March, 1943.

Surface Cars Are Riding High

Surface cars of the Boston Elevated, for the first time in many years, rode the high rails between Dudley Station and Forest Hills this afternoon.

They were used to replace a regular Elevated train, the forward trucks of which broke down at Dudley Street as the train was outward bound for Forest Hills.

'Come Join the Marines'

By a Staff Photographer

Women Recruiters Release Men for Active Duty

Two women Marines have just taken up the duties of men in the recruiting office of the United States Marine Corps in the Federal Building, Boston, releasing Sergeants Clifford Tryon of Denver, Colo., and Thomas H. Smith of Worcester, Mass., to fight. Both the men now are back on "line" duty and headed for combat. Sergeant Barbara E. Richardson of Napa, Calif., joined the Marines April 9 on her 20th birthday, the lowest age at which women can be accepted for that duty. Sergeant Noreen Rex of San Diego, Calif., also joined on April 9, and both received their indoctrination education at Hunter College, New York. They are aiding Maj. Harry W. Bacon, officer in charge of recruiting in Boston, in performing office detail. Left to right: Sergeant Richardson, Sergeant Rex, and Major Bacon.

'Zip-the-Lip Campaign Opens With Major Stowe as Speaker

Thousands of American men in the armed forces will be lost needlessly if the public is not made to realize that military information, however seemingly insignificant, must not be discussed, Maj. Albert J. Stowe, of the War Department Military Intelligence, said in Boston today.

Speaking at a luncheon in the Parker House, inaugurating a "zip-the lip" campaign in Massachusetts, Major Stowe said that an early and decisive victory by the United aNtions depends on careful conversation. Today's meeting was called by the Army, and was sponsored by the Committee for Safeguarding Military Information, the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, and the Boston Committee on Public Safety.

Representatives of volunteer civilian defense organizations in 42 Bay State communities, who will carry the "zip-the-lip" campaign to their respective communities, attended the luncheon.

Declaring that an appalling number of losses are being reported to the War Department because people talked, Major Stowe warned that "seemingly trivial information, when put together like a jig-saw puzzle by enemy agents sometimes gives them valuable knowledge.

Major Stowe, who is carrying the Army's campaign for silence to 30 American cities as the personal representative of Maj. Gen. George V. Strong, Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, said he was aware that civilians, alone, are not to blame for leaks of information. Men in uniform, he said, are sometimes indiscreet, and many have been severely disciplined for their carelessness.

He paid special tribute to Brig. Gen. Clarence H. Kells, Chief of the Boston Port of Embarkation, and Col. James Long, of the Port of Embarkationfi, who have been active in spreading the campaign urging public silence on matters of military information.

New Factors Appear in N. E. Gas Situation

New England's gasoline situation was pointed up today by several factors. Increasingly severe penalties were sought for violations of the non-essential driving ban. Increasing limitation was set on the number of persons eligible for C rations. A resolution was passed in Connecticut calling on the Office of Price Administration to permit holders of "A" rations to use saved-up gasoline for trips to vacation spots. And a recommendation came from the Boston Automobile Club that petroleum be moved in 1,000 gallon storage tanks taken from closed filling stations and mounted in box cars.

Hartford, Connecticut, OPA authorities will seek to invoke suspension of gasoline rations for the duration against the minister, the Rev. Fletcher D. Parker, who has insisted upon his right to use accumulated A-book mileage for visiting his Victory Garden at Lake Sunapee, N. H. Mr. Parker today declared himself anxious for an early hearing of the case which he says has become "more than a personal issue." The real issue, he believes, is whether it is necessary for OPA to take "high-handed" methods in applying wartime restrictions.

Lower Coupons

"I saved my A coupons for this Sunapee pilgrimage," the Congregational minister said, "and used my C coupons for ministerial business. I just want to help straighten out this chaotic situation. People must not lose their trust in the government of the United States."

The Court of Common Council of Hartford meanwhile approved a resolution, introduced by Alderman Thomas S. Keough, which purportedly had nothing to do with the case of Mr. Parker, but which urged that A book holders be permitted to use stored-up gasoline for vacation trips. "It would be beneficial to health and morale," the Hartford alderman said.

A plan for mounting units of seven filling-station tanks of 1,000-gallon capacity in each of as many box cars as could be made available, and thus producing additional transportation for petroleum products to New England, is today in the hands of Arthur D. Whiteside, head of the Office of Civilian Requirements of the War Production Board.

Tanks Available

The proposal, the outcome of a meeting yesterday of the Advisory Board of the Automobile Club, suggests that surrounding the tanks with sand would guard against fire and that vents could be provided by pipes running through the roof of the car. Five hundred of these tanks are available, the club estimates, enough to equip 71 cars with a total oil capacity of 500,000 gallons. Construction would require no new critical materials, the proposal points out.

The Advisory Board meeting also urged immediate construction of a pipe line for New England, for five reasons: (1) A careful survey of the pipe lines throughout the nation shows New England the only important industrial center and large user of heating oil without an incoming pipe line. (2) The proposed Albany to Springfield line has been temporarily abandoned. (3) The proposed extension to Boston of the "Big Inch" line being completed to Philadelphia and New Jersey has not been given enough consideration. (4) Another proposal for a short line to serve Connecticut has not been appraised and acted upon. (5) Prosecution of the war against Japan in the Pacific will, undoubtedly, demand greater quantities of gasoline for the West Coast, with a possibility of requiring many tank cars now serving the East to meet the needs of the armed forces. Therefore, the lack of a pipe line built now to provide against any future contingencies would undoubtedly result in great hardship in New England.

Phineas W. Sprague

Phineas W. Sprague, of Boston, who passed on yesterday in Portland, Maine, headed the retail coal firm of C. H. Sprague & Sons Company, a pioneering company in the coal business in New England. He entered the coal business with his father in 1882 and rose to the presidency of the firm.

Mr. Sprague was a former director of the Malden Trust Company, a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, Malden Historical Society and the Bostonian Society.

Mr. Sprague was a 32d degree Mason, and a member of the Knights Templars. He also belonged to the Aleppo Temple of the Mystic Shrine.

Japanese a Baseball Fan

WORCESTER, Mass., June 30 (AP)—"Who won the world series?"

That question, projected by a Japanese soldier standing at the business end of a gun in the hands of Private First Class John F. Mooney, Jr., in the steaming jungles of Guadalcanal, almost stunned the American soldier, he said, in relating his experiences with the United States forces.

During the final phases of the campaign Private Mooney said his unit came upon about 20 half-starved Japanese.

"We yelled to them not to move," Private Mooney related, "and we wouldn't hurt them. But some of them reached for hand grenades—and we had to shoot them.

"There was one who hadn't moved and who had a big grin. He said in English: 'Who won the world series?'"

Private Mooney said the prisoner explained later that he had toured the United States with a Japanese baseball team that once played in Worcester. A number of years ago a team from Hosei University played Holy Cross and other American colleges.

Use Tax Stamp Must Appear On Autos on July 1

Notwithstanding wide protests against the Federal $5 automobile use tax stamp where gasoline restrictions limit the use of motor vehicles, those who own automobiles and have them on the road after today must display on the windshield the new issue of the annual stamp.

Penalty for failure means a fine of $25 or 30 days' imprisonment for those whose cars are on the road without the little yellow-colored paper "decoration."

Sale of the stamps thus far is substantially less than at this time last year, with 108,558 stamps sold in Massachusetts up to last night, compared with 172,488 for the corresponding period a year ago.

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for WORKING
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Ickes on Radio With 'Report On Coal Controversy'

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Harold L. Ickes speaks tonight, giving a "Report on the Coal Controversy," BLUE, 7:05 p. m., WHDH, by recording, 10:30 p. m.

Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox, speaks from the Hollywood Bowl at the opening of a campaign to sell enough War Bonds to buy a cruiser to be named Los Angeles. Other guests are Edward Arnold, Cevil B. DeMille, Rudy Vallee, with the U. S. Coast Guard Band, Bing Crosby, Dinah Shore, and Irving Berlin who will direct the "This Is the Army" chorus, NBC-WBZ, 12 midnight.

"A Date With Judy," comedy serial of adolescence, returns to the air as a summer replacement for the Eddie Cantor program. Louise Ericson has the title role; Dix Davis plays Judy's brother Randolph, Bea Benadaret and Joe Kearns are the parents, NBC-WBZ, 9 p. m.

Joel McCrea and Joan Blondell co-star in an original dramatization on "Soldiers With Wings" MBS-WNAC, 9:30 p. m.

Jean Tennyson, spprano, and Jan Peerce, tenor, sing a group of songs by Franz Schubert on Great Moments in Music. The chorus sings "Hark, Hark, the Lark." George Sebastain conducts the orchestra, opening the program with the ballet music from "Rosamunde," CBS-WEEI, 10 p. m.

$47.50 Rate at Lowell

LOWELL, Mass., June 30 (AP)—A tax rate of $47.50, an increase of $1.20 over last year, was announced yesterday by Mayor George J. Sweeney.

Boston to Greet Brazilian Group Of Newspapermen

A dozen distinguished Brazilian newspaper editors and writers arrive in Boston tomorrow morning for a stay of two days as guests of the National Press Club.

The party, invited to this country under auspices of the Office of the Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs in Washington, has already been to the West Coast and into Canada since landing at Miami on May 31.

As representatives of South America's largest country and one of the United Nations, the visiting journalists have been studying the war effeort of this country, and making first-hand observations of its culture.

In Boston the Brazilian Consul, Dr. Ildefonso Falcão, has been preparing to greet his fellow-countrymen, in co-operation with the Pan American Society of Massachusetts.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, July 1

12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:00 a. m.—Talk in English. XGOY, 9.63 meg., 31 m.

Caracas—6:15 p. m.—Songs of Many Lands. YVBRN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.

London—6:15 p. m.—"The War at Sea." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.

Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.

London—7:15 p. m.—Bridgebuilders. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

London—8:00 p. m.—Eyes Front. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

London—8:30 p. m.—Britain Speaks: J. B. Priestley. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.

London—9:15 p. m.—Band of the Grenadier Guards. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Guatemala—9:15 p. m.—Music; Commentaries. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Sydney—9:25 p. m.—"In Australia This Week." VLG3, 11.71 meg., 25.5 m.; VLQ3, 9.68 meg., 41 m.

London—10:40 p. m.—The Daily Service. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRT, 7.15 meg., 41.9 m.; GRX, 9.60 meg., 30.9 m.

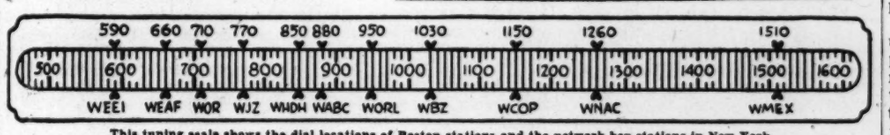
Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

The Christian Science Monitor presents Volney Hurd, International News Analyst

WNAC Tues., Thurs., Sat. 8:15 p. m. FM W39B W43B



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	Across the Caribbean	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Boston Braves-Chicago	Musical Fantasy
3:15	News comment	The Curtain Rises; talk	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Cubs baseball game	Musical Fantasy
3:30	You Know Answer?	Air Express Music	Pepper Young's Family	Baseball Interviews	Will Bradley's Orchestra
3:45	Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Malone; Book Ends	"Right to Happiness"	Boston Braves - Chicago	Bob Crosby's Orchestra
4:00	Your Home Front	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife; sketch	Cubs baseball game	The Ink Spots
4:15	Reporter; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch	Boston Braves - Chicago	Cab Calloway's Orch.
4:30	Studio speaker	Air Express Music	Lorenzo Jones, sketch	Cubs baseball game	Horace Heidt's Orch.
4:45	Garden Almanac	"The Sea Hound"; dr.	Young Widder Brown; sk.	Boston Braves - Chicago	Bob Chester's Orchestra
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Musical Poll of Hits	"When a Girl Marries"	Cubs baseball game	Ray Noble's Orchestra
5:15	Date Book; Follies	Musical Poll of Hits	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Irish Melodies
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong"	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	Highway Patrol; drama	Irish Melodies
5:45	Home Fires Burning	"Archie Andrews"; sk.	"Front Page Farrell"; sk.	"Superman"; sketch	News Service
6:00	Comment; News	Sportscast; Music	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports Stories
6:15	Today at Duncans	Newscast	Kay Ivers; Melodeers	Press Roundup; Sports	Light Classics; music
6:30	Hollyw'd Snapshots	Bing Crosby, songs	Music; Chet Gaylord	News from Abroad	News; Musical Interlude
6:45	News; 6:55 J. Harsch	String Concert	Hugh Gibson, news	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Victor Borge; Band	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15	Harry James' Orch.	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	J. W. Vandercook, news	"Yankee Starlets"	Richard Salinger; news
7:30	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"The Lone Ranger";	The Answer Man	"California Melodies";	The Lyric Theater
7:45	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	western drama	John Barry, comments	Maxine Gray, songs; or.	Your Army
8:00	Sammy Kaye's Or.	Earl Godwin, news	'Mr. & Mrs. North'; com	"Sizing Up the News"	Studio speaker
8:15	Sammy Kaye's Or.	Lum 'n' Abner; sketch	'Mr. & Mrs. North'; com	"Singin' Sam"; songs	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
8:30	Drama, with Jean	Manhattan at Midnight;	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	"Take-a-Card"; quiz with	Attuck's Orchestra
8:45	Hersholt; News	Jim Ameche, narrator.	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Wally Butterworth	Attuck's Orchestra
9:00	Lionel Barrymore:	"John Freedom"; drama	"A Date With Judy";	Frank Singiser, news	Classical Album: Faure's
9:15	"Mayor of Town"	"John Freedom"; drama	"A Date With Judy"	News Service	Quartet No. 1
9:30	Jack Carson Variety Show; guests	Ina Ray Hutton's Orch.	"Mr. District Attorney";	"Soldiers With Wings";	Classical Album: Faure's
9:45		Dance orchestra; songs	dramatic sketch; orch.	Cadet Orch.; drama	Quartet No. 1
10:00	Moments in Music:	Raymond Gram Swing	Kay Kyser's College of	John B. Hughes, news	News Service
10:15	Schubert's Music	Gracie Fields, songs	Musical Knowledge	Ruby Newman's Orch.	Andre Kostelanetz' Or.
10:30	"Elwell's Weekly"	Harold L. Ickes, Report	Kay Kyser's College of	Paul Schubert, news	Victory Nights Watch
10:45	News; World War II	on Coal Controversy	Musical Knowledge	Musical Roundup	Kay Kyser's Orchestra
11:00	Morton Gould's Or.	Dance orchestras	News; Baseball scores	News Service	Larry Clinton's Orch.
11:15	Luboshutz-N'm'noff	Harry Green's Orchestra	What Can I Do?; drama	George Hamilton's Orch.	Duke Ellington's Orch.
11:30	News; News Analysis	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Day's End: music
11:45	"Unrationed Jam"	Stars in Revue	Music You Want	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Day's End: News

Thursday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical Clock	Organ Melodies	
7:15	News; Talk	Newscast	Dress Parade; Band	News comment	
7:30	Music; News	Musical program	News Service	Breakfast Band Box	New England Fellowship:
7:45	News; War Summ'ry	Musical program; News	Spike Jones' Orchestra	Musical Clock	religious
8:00	News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	Musical Toast	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15	Caroline Cabot	"Uncle Sam"; drama	Musical Toast	"George & Dixie"; News	Musical Timetable
8:30	Carl Moore's Club	Air Express Music	News Service	Morning Moods	Musical Timetable
8:45	Carl Moore; News	Newscast	Herb Lewis: Melodeers	Morning Moods	Musical Timetable
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue	Breakfast Club	Mildred Carlson, talk	News; Ruth Moss	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	Musical Yesterdays	Breakfast Club	Uncle Sam: OWI drama	Ruth Moss Interviews	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Food Fair	Breakfast Club	"Daytime Classics"	"Spotlight Revue"	Studio speaker
9:45	Landt Trio: songs	Musical Highlights	Military Band: News	Musical Roundup	Studio speaker
10:00	"Valiant Lady"	Morning Market Basket	Lora Lawton: sketch	News Commentator	Musical program
10:15	American Stories	Women and the War	"The Open Door"; sk.	Organ Recital	"Handy Andy"
10:30	Honeymoon Hill	Fishermen's Program	"Helpmate"; drama	Shady Valley Folks	Shopping With Marie
10:45	Bachelor's Children	Fishermen's Program	'A Woman of America'	Shady Valley Folks	Mason
11:00	Mary Lee Taylor	Breakfast Music; Inter.	Road of Life; sketch	Stanley Dixon, news	"Kick-Conga!"
11:15	Second Husband; sk.	Breakfast Music; Inter.	Vic and Sade; sketch	New England Cupboard	Organ Melodies
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	Lily Carthew Interviews	"Snow Village"; sketch	Yankee House Party:	"Fats" Waller's Orch.
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	All-Star Dance Parade	"David Harum"; sketch	variety; Imog. Wolcott.	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith Speaks	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum	Boake Carter, news	Monitor Views the News
12:15	"Big Sister"; sketch	Bond Wagon Quiz	Chet Gaylord, songs	"Uncle Sam"; drama	The Pepper Shaker
12:30	Helen Trent; sketch	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills; talk	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45	Our Gal Sunday; sk.	Hour; music; speakers	Marjorie Mills; talk	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Washington Commentary	News; Farm talk	News Service	Italian Melodies
1:15	"Ma Perkins"	Edward MacHugh, hymns	Salvy Cavicchio Ensemble	Fashion Talk: News	Council for Democracy
1:30	Vic & Sade; sketch	Seth's Village Canteen	Dick Todd, songs	Musical Roundup	Curtain Time: Ruth
1:45	"The Goldbergs"	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Cedric Foster, news	Krave, songs
2:00	Dramatic sketch	'Good Food Buys'; Music	'Light of the World'; sk.	News; Musical Roundup	Melody Mystery Contest.
2:15	Dramatic sketch	Mystery Chef; food facts	"Yankee Kitchen"	Musical Roundup	Melody Mystery Contest.
2:30	"We Love & Learn"	Studio Orchestra; Talks	"The Guiding Light"; sk.	Sports Comments	"Uncle Sam"; drama
2:45	"Pepper Young"	Studio Orchestra; Talks	Hymn Recital	Baseball Interviews	News Service
3:00	Across the Caribbean	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Boston Braves-Chicago	Musical Fantasy
3:15	News Service	Voice of the Army	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Cubs baseball game	Musical Fantasy
3:30	You Know Answer?	Air Express Music	'Pepper Young's Family'	Boston Braves-Chicago	Freddie Martin's Orch.
3:45	Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Malone; Book talk	"Right to Happiness"	Cubs baseball game	Louis Armstrong's Orch.
4:00	Your Home Front	Air Express Music	'Backstage Wife'; sketch	Boston Braves-Chicago	Russ Morgan's Orch.
4:15	Reporter; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch	Cubs baseball game	Rad Nichols' Orchestra
4:30	Women on Home Fr't	Air Express Music	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Boston Braves-Chicago	Woody Herman's Orch.
4:45	B. Eliott: Song Shop	"The Sea Hound"; sk.	"Young Widder Brown"	Cubs baseball game	Harry James' Orchestra
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Musical Poll of Hits	"When a Girl Marries"	Sheelah Carter, News	Frankie Master's Orch.
5:15	Date Book; Follies	Musical Poll of Hits	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Irish Melodies
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong"	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	"Highway Patrol"; dr.	Irish Melodies
5:45	Home Fires Burning	"Archie Andrews"; sk.	"Front Page Farrell"; sk.	"Superman"; sketch	News Service
6:00	News comments	Sports; Music Interlude	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports Stories
6:15	War Correspondent	Newscast	"Yankee Yarns"	Press Roundup; Sports	Light Classics; music
6:30	J. B. Kennedy, news	A. Templeton; Music	Music for Moderns; Songs	News from Abroad	News; Musical Interlude
6:45	News; 6:55 J. Harsch	Musical program	Hugh Gibson, news	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Victor Borge; Band	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15	Harry James's Or.	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	J. W. Vandercook, news	Dave Rose's Orchestra	R. Salinger; News; Taxes
7:30	'Easy Aces'; comedy	Adrian and Alice, songs	Bob Burns: "Arkansas	Ruby Newman's Orch.	Religious program:
7:45	"Mr. Keen"; drama	"You and the War"	Traveler"; music; guests	Fred Lang, news	speakers
8:00	Mary Astor; Mischa	Earl Godwin, news	"Words at War"; "One	Music in Variety	Studio speaker
8:15	Mus'c: Chas. Ruggles	"Lum 'n' Abner"	World"; Wend'll Willkie	Volney Hurd, news	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
8:30	Death Valley Days	America's Town Meeting:	"Aldrich Family"; drama	Vincent Lopez' Orch.	Negro Business Hour
8:45	Death Valley; News	"Is Labor Co-operating	"Aldrich Family"; drama	Vincent Lopez' Orch.	Irish Music
9:00	Major Bowes' Amateur program	Fully in the War Effort?"	Music Hall: Bing Crosby; Dorothy Lamour; A. Reed; Jack Haley; Joan	Frank Singiser News Service	Classical Album: Richard Strauss' "Ein Heldenleben"
9:15				"Harmony Hall"; Bob	
9:30	Stage Door Canteen	Eddy Howard's Orch.	Davis; Orch.; Comedy	Trendler's Orch.; songs	Classical Album
9:45	Stage Door Canteen	Dance Orchestra; Songs			
10:00	"The First Line"	Raymond Gram Swing	Gary Moore; Jimmy	Raymond Clapper, news	News Service
10:15	"The First Line"	Gracie Fields, songs	Durante; Cugat's Orch.	Donald Nelson, talk	Treasury Star Parade
10:30	McCormick-Jones	Music of the Masters	"Today's News"; drama;	Paul Schubert, news	Les Brown's Orchestra
10:45	News; World War II	Music of the Masters	guest speakers; orch.	Musical Roundup	Dolly Dawn's Orchestra
11:00	News; Quincy Howe	Dance Orchestras	News; Baseball scores	News Service	Dick Jurgens' Orchestra
11:15	Rideout; Music	Harry Green's Orch.	Richard Harkness, talk	Cong. Samuel Dickstein	Dick Stabile's Orchestra
11:30	Ellison Parrell	Fishermen's Program	Music of the New World;	So. American Serenade;	Day's End: music
11:45	concert orchestra	Stars in Revue	Josef Stopak, conductor	Bob Stanley's Cw.; tenor	Day's End: News

Today's FM Programs

W67B, Boston (46.7mc)

3:00 p. m.—News; Novelty Knicknacks.
3:15 p. m.—South American Soiree.
3:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee.
4:00 p. m.—News; Organ Moods.
4:15 p. m.—Day Dreams.
4:30 p. m.—String Time.
4:45 p. m.—Vesper Time.
5:00 p. m.—News; Swing Shift.
5:30 p. m.—Concert Gems.
6:00 p. m.—News; U. S. Navy Band.
6:30 p. m.—Joseph Gallicchio's Orchestra.
6:45 p. m.—"Uncle Sam," drama.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—Dyana Gayle, songs.
7:45 p. m.—Freddy Martin's Orchestra.
8:00 p. m.—News; Band.
8:15 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.

W43B, Boston (44.3mc), and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

2:15 p. m.—Boston Braves-Chicago Cubs baseball game.
3:30 p. m.—Baseball Interviews.
3:45 p. m.—Boston Braves-Chicago Cubs baseball game.
5:30 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Press Roundup; Sports.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Music.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.
7:15 p. m.—Yankee Starlets; songs.
7:30 p. m.—"California Melodies;: Orch.
8:00 p. m.—"Sizing Up the News."
8:15 p. m.—"Singin' Sam."
8:30 p. m.—"Take-A-Card"; Quiz Show.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, News.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—"Soldiers With Wings"; guests.
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes, News.
10:15 p. m.—Ruby Newman's Orchestra.
10:30 p. m.—Paul Schubert, News.
10:45 p. m.—Chuck Foster's Orchestra.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—George Hamilton's Orchestra.

Auto Halting Abandoned By OPA in N. H.

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., June 30 — The New Hampshire OPA has decided to be more selective in enforcing the pleasure driving ban. Dudley Orr, Chief Counsel for OPA in New Hampshire, says that the policy of OPA interviewing motorists on the highways has been abandoned, at least for the time being, as well as checks by OPA investigators in major cities. The OPA, he says, has many other duties to carry out besides the enforcement of the pleasure driving ban, according to Attorney Orr.

The OPA investigators will continue to make checks at "obvious" places of amusement. The OPA expects that local enforcement agencies will continue pleasure driving checks in their own communities.

Mica Mining

In 1941 three mica mines were being operated in New Hampshire. A major portion of the nation's mica needs were being imported. Along came the war. Importations of mica were shut off. Mica mining in the State has been rapidly expanded and today 25 mica mines are being operated in New Hampshire. When the Ruggles Mine in Grafton was first opened in 1803 the mica removed therefrom was used for stove windows. Today mica is a critical mineral for the war effort. It has many uses because of its high dielectric strength.

More than 200 persons are now employed in mica mining in New Hampshire. A government subsidized corporation is furnishing equipment for mica mining and an outlet for every bit of mica mined. Twenty-one new locations have been checked and it is expected that by the end of another year about 50 mica mines will be in operation in New Hampshire.

Hotel Business

The major hotels of New Hampshire that are open this year are looking forward to a July business of 20 to 25 per cent more than that of last year. And August bookings, as of the present time, are about 50 per cent ahead of those for August of last year as of this same date. Quite a number of hotels are closed, chiefly hotels that are isolated from transportation. The hotels that are open are finding that vacationists are going to visit hotels rather than over-night cabins this year, that they are going to stop longer at one spot. And because of increased incomes vacationists are engaging facilities at better hotels.

Flood Control Suits

The Franklin Falls Flood Control Dam, already in operation, is still the subject of court action. The United States Court of Appeals has ordered a new trial in the condemnation proceedings of the Federal Government against the owner of the property from which the glacial till was obtained for the core of the earthen dam. Originally $3,220 was awarded. The first jury trial increased this to $7,250. A second trial resulted in a verdict of $12,725, which the court refused to set aside as excessive.

The Good Will Farm Home for boys has finally been awarded $64,000 for its properties taken over by the Federal Government in connection with the dam. And it is still undetermined if the affiliate of the New Hampshire Electric Co-operative will be permitted to move for the generation of low-cost power at the dam.

Liquor Sales

With the State's liquor supplies being depleted faster than expected because of increased purchasing power and "some hoarding," sales have been ordered limited to one quart a person a week by the State Liquor Commission. If this plan does not work outright rationing may be inaugurated. This order superseded an order of June 1 limiting each purchaser to two quarts at one time.

Farm Labor

Various agencies and types of individuals will contribute towards easing the farm labor shortage in New Hampshire this summer. Youths and women from Massachusetts, New Jersey and as far away as Florida are coming to New Hampshire this summer to work on farms. Phillips Exeter Academy students have organized six "haying" teams of eight members each. They not only will assist in haying in Rockingham County but also will pick apples and harvest potatoes.

Girls from several out-of-state colleges have denoted a desire to work on New Hampshire farms. City workers with week ends off are being enlisted to spend their week ends on farms and others are being asked to spend vacations doing farm work.

Arts and Crafts

Alon Bement, New York artist and teacher, has been appointed Acting Director of the League of New Hampshire Arts and Crafts. Mr. Bement, who assumes his new duties at Concord July 1, is filling the post left vacant by Lieut. David R. Campbell, U. S. N. R., now on active duty. Mr. Bement, one of the country's leading art educators, is a graduate of the Museum School, Boston, and of the Naas Sloyd School in Sweden. He also studied at the Nation Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris and was a portrait painter in New York for some years before becoming Professor of Fine Arts at Teachers College, Columbia University. With the financial support of Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Mr. Bement organized and directed a campaign for improving the appearance of American highways.

Farm Volunteers' Insignia

By a Staff Photographer

Bay State Boys and Girls to Be Honored

Massachusetts boys and girls who will work on farms this summer will be awarded insignia in the form of a red, white, and blue shield, to be worn by these farm "volunteers" for their patriotic services in helping to relieve the labor shortage. Shown above, June Miller of Medford places one of the shields on the sleeve of her brother Robert's shirt. Approximately 20,000 shields have been made for distribution.

Yankee Ingenuity Scores Again In Feeding of Transport Troops

Application of Yankee ingenuity to the problems of shipping thousands of troops overseas in American ships intended to accommodate perhaps one-tenth as many, is proving highly successful, shipping men disclosed here today.

Perhaps one of the toughest problems to be solved is the ability to feed 2,500 troops on a ship intended to accommodate 225 passengers. The American Merchant Marine Institute, Inc., is authority for the statement that it has been done and all due to Yankee ingenuity.

Kitchen facilities were so limited on one ship that the baking of bread became an outstanding problem with which the chief steward wrestled before the voyage began. The steward estimated that the men would eat 900 loaves of bread a day. The ovens aboard ship had a capacity of 500 loaves.

So the steward ordered 10,000 loaves of bread baked ashore and stowed aboard. Each day during the voyage the ovens were utilized to capacity and the fresh baked loaves stowed away while the older ones were withdrawn for serving at meal time. The supply lasted.

Another food problem was found in that the troops ate all the regular food they could get each day but soon began to ignore the stacks of apples and oranges. The planned menu had included plenty of fruit. When the men just wouldn't eat it, the skipper and chief steward concentrated on the problem and had some crates left about "inadvertently" in various corners with one board pried up.

The troops in boyish fashion slipped a hand into the crates and came out with just what Uncle Sam wanted them to have.

And, incidentally, previous records for huge quantities of food taken on ships carrying large passenger lists for trans-Atlantic voyages or more lengthy trips, are being broken during this war.

A list of some of the things taken stocked aboard that same transport for a single voyage from the East Coast of Australia included: meat, 158,674 pounds; butter, 24,500 pounds; potatoes, 165,300 pounds; cheese, 6,339 pounds; sugar, 60,400 pounds; chicken, 22,000 pounds; coffee, 72,000 pounds; rice, 10,000 pounds; onions, 13,050 pounds; canned vegetables, 11,800 pounds; fresh vegetables, 15,986 pounds; beans, 24,295 pounds; eggs, 110,000; oranges, 125,000 and apples, 115,000, according to the American Merchant Marine Institute.

Ration Dates For Consumers

Meats, Butter, etc.—Today—Red "J," "K," "L," "M" and "N" stamps now good for meats, butter, margarine, cheese, shortening fats and oils, canned fish and canned milk expire tonight.

Today — Red "P" stamps now valid; expire July 31.

July 4—Red "Q" stamps become valid; expire July 31.

July 11—Red "R" stamps become valid; expire July 31.

July 18—Red "S" stamps become valid; expire July 31.

Canned Goods—July 7—Blue stamps "K," "L," and "M" now valid, and will expire on this date.

July 1—Blue stamps "N," "P," and "Q," became valid on this date, expiring on Aug. 7.

Sugar — Aug. 15 — Stamp No. 13 good for five pounds; expires on this date. Stamps 15 and 16 now valid for five pounds each for home canning until Oct. 31. This is in addition to 15 pounds a person for which applications may now be made at local ration boards.

Coffee—Today—Stamp No. 24 good for one pound; expires.

July 1—Stamp No. 21 becomes good for one pound, expiring on July 21.

July 22—Stamp No. 22 good for one pound, expiring Aug. 11.

Gasoline—July 21—No. 5 coupons in "A" books good for 3 gallons each through this date. Coupons in "B" and "C" books now good for 2½ gallons each. Expiration dates of "B," "C," and "T" coupons vary.

Fuel Oil—Sept. 30—No. 5 fuel-oil coupons now valid until this date for 10 and 100 gallons, depending on class.

Tires—Today—Second tire inspection for B-book holders must be completed. Persons entitled to 240 miles a month gasoline rations are eligible for either Grade I or Grade II tires, difference in eligibility for the two grades being abolished.

Automobile Use Stamp—July 1—Federal 35 stamp necessary from this date on.

Shoes—Oct. 31—Stamp No. 18 now valid for one pair through this date. Local ration board now authorized to issue purchase certificates so that all persons may have two pairs of wearable or repairable shoes. Boards also may issue certificates for special occupational and safety work shoes.

Withholding Tax On Incomes Goes Into Effect July 1

Pay envelopes will be lighter for work performed after today, the last day wages or salary will escape the 20 per cent withholding income tax that begins for the majority of workers tomorrow.

Exemption certificates, required by the Government from each employee whose wages or salary are subject to the new withholding plan, have been submitted in most cases to employees, who withhold 20 per cent of all pay rolls above $12 a week for a single person, $24 a week for those who are married and $30 if the married person has one dependent.

Additional exemptions of $6 a week for each additional dependent are allowed. If both husband and wife are working, one of them gets no exemption.

Bay State Assured Quiet Fourth of July

Except for paper caps for toy pistols, the sale of fireworks in Massachusetts has been banned by State Fire Marshal Stephen C. Garrity, thus assuring a quiet Fourth of July at home this year.

Under a law adopted by the recent Legislature, the public sale of fireworks in Massachusetts will be permanently banned on Aug. 16, 90 days after signing of the bill by the Governor on May 18.

New U. S. Citizen

Sergeant Erwin Judah

United States Army man becomes a citizen, though until 1938 he was a citizen of and resided in Germany. He was sworn in recently together with 150 other members of the United States armed forces at a replacement center in Great Britain.

'Rascal' Youth Returns Home U.S. General

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Back to the scenes of his boyhood today came the United States Army's "ruthless, rugged, reckless rascal" wearing the uniform of a Brigadier General.

Theoretically, Brig. Gen. Russell E. Randall, who left Swampscott High School more than 20 years ago bound for West Point, has returned to visit his mother in Cambridge. But officialdom heard of his arrival, and called him to address the graduating class of the Army Air Force Statistical School at Harvard.

"That's what you get for being a Brigadier General," he was told.

"On the contrary," the General replied, "that's what has been happening to me ever since I left Swampscott to take up arms for Uncle Sam." What he meant was that the unexpected had contributed in large measure to the long title he now carries under the four r's.

"Rascal" in School Days

"Rascal" friends called him back in Swampscott school days when he used to play some unique pranks. "Reckless rascal" was his title when colleagues at West Point discovered his daring in the Air Corps. "Rugged, reckless rascal" his colonel called him after he struggled 48 hours to extricate himself from the Panama jungle when his plane was forced down. The "ruthless" has since been added to fit his vigorous application to duties that brought him a generalship this years.

Thus, this is the story of the small-town boy who is suddenly skyrocketed into one of the most important positions in the world today . . . a prominent post in the military defense of civilization. He is presently in charge of the air defenses of the Panama Canal zone. A World War catches a captain, and lifts him to the rank of Brigadier General, almost overnight.

There was plenty of hard work with it, preparing for the day when an Army career should become about the most important thing of the moment.

Four years ago, the General (he was Captain then) landed at the East Boston Airport on one wheel of a damaged Army transport plane. Instead of ending his career, the fame of the "reckless rascal" spread. Down in Panama, he is also known as the "mercy flyer" for his many rescues. Only a month ago he was cited for heroism in rescuing a colleague forced down into a stormy sea.

Happened 'Just Like That'

"I was playing chess," the General said, "with my superior officer when the rescue call came in. He had to go, so I asked if I might sit in. He said 'sure,' so that's how it happened."

From chess to dramatic action. It has all happened "just like that" to General Randall. He got his chance at West Point when the first alternate ahead of him had to back out of competition. He has landed his plane in blizzards and fog under conditions frequently termed "miraculous." His latest rescue was accomplished when his plane passed in utter darkness right over the head of the downed pilot, close enough to hear his cries.

"How does it feel to be a Brigadier General?"

"No different than it does to be a captain, a major or colonel," he said. "There's a job to be done. That's all that matters." He said the Army air arm has come a long way since he flew "suicide" crates at West Point. As for aviation progress since Pearl Harbor, the General was speechless. And it was not because of military secrecy.

Boston German Now U. S. Citizen

Sergeant Erwin Judah of Boston, formerly a citizen of Germany and a resident there until 1938, became a United States citizen recently at ceremonies in Great Britain.

With 150 other aliens, Sergeant Judah was sworn in at a replacement center in Britain by Dr. Henry B. Hazard, representative of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice. Lieut. Gen. Jacob L. Devers, Commanding General, European Theater of Operations, United States Army, witnessed the ceremony, which was followed by a review of troops.

"Becoming a citizen in such a short time," says Sergeant Judah, "was beyond my wildest dreams. I cannot put in words my high appreciation of this concession."

Six New Englanders Reported Prisoners

WASHINGTON, June 30 (AP)—The names of six New Englanders were among those of 267 United States soldiers who are held as prisoners of war by the enemy, the War Department announced today. The New Englanders:

Interned by Germany

Massachusetts

Allaby, Staff Sergeant Raymond H.—Lawson W. Allaby, father, Lowell.

Interned by Japan

Connecticut

Light, Private First Class Vincent A.—Edward Light, father, Danbury.

Massachusetts

Horan, Private First Class Joseph A.—Mrs. Delia A. Horan, mother, South Boston.
Martel, Private First Class Edward F.—Mrs. Bina Martel, mother, Lynn.
Nelson, Private Wayne A.—Mrs. Irene Graves, sister, Springfield.

New Hampshire

Noyes, Private Robert C.—Earl W. Noyes, father, Berlin.

History Surveyor

Miss Nancy Basché

Author of factual survey of American history.

College Girl Author Of History Survey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

YELLOW SPRINGS, Ohio — Three years ago, Miss Nancy Basché, a student at Antioch College, was outlining history texts and holding review sessions for her freshman advisees who were having difficulty in a course in American Civilization.

Today, Miss Nancy Basché, a student, is the author of "The American Profile," a factual survey of American history, published for nation-wide use and to be released June 28 by Richard D. Irwin, Inc., of Chicago.

The stimulus for publication of the American history survey was the Antioch faculty's decision to use "The American Profile" for the Army basic training unit expected at Antioch this summer. The publishers feel that other colleges will want to use it for their Army and Navy programs.

The young historian has outlined American history from the expelling forces in England, Spain, Portugal, and the Netherlands to the minutia of New Deal legislation and finally World War II.

Unique in historical documentation is her attempt to combine the "chronological" and "major-trend" approach to history, as is done in Part 1 of the survey. Part 2 is organized as a study device, dealing strictly with chronological data and outlining the events in light of the various presidential administrations.

Kaiser Materials Said to Disappear

SAN FRANCISCO, June 30 (AP)—A Congressional investigating committee which heard Henry J. Kaiser's reuttal to criticism of his Richmond, Calif., No. 3 shipyard, was told yesterday that Kaiser materials and equipment had a way of disappearing—by the ton.

Raymond A. Talmes, who said he was a former undercover agent at Kaiser yards, testified "all kinds of stuff vanished," including a 6,000-pound anchor, 70 welding machines, steel "by the truckload," some yard equipment, and a 10-ton hoist. Part of the hoist later turned up in a scrap pile.

Mr. Talmes told Representative Cecil King (D) of California and Fred Bradley (R) of Pennsylvania, conducting the hearing for the House Merchant Marine Committee, that some young welding trainees paid fees to other persons to take qualifying examinations for them.

Mr. Kaiser, first on the witness stand yesterday, came with a prepared statement to answer criticism of the No. 3 Richmond yard which Rear Admiral Howard L. Vickery, Vice-Chairman of the United States Maritime Commission, said yesterday would be investigated by the commission.

"Certain disgruntled employees are having their innings," Mr. Kaiser said. "We are building ships at an unprecedented rate, and history will record the value of our performance."

U. S. to Press Guilt for War; Pell Named to Commission

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 29 — President Roosevelt served notice today that the United States means business when it talks about the punishment of Axis war criminals after this war.

He appointed Herbert Pell, former United States Minister to Portugal and Hungary, as American representative on the United Nations Commission for the Investigation of War Crimes, and a White House announcement added:

"It is hoped that the Commission, which will have its headquarters at London, will be able to take concrete steps looking to the punishment of agents of the Axis powers who have perpetrated atrocious crimes against innocent victims."

This was regarded as indication that the United Nations leaders are determined not only to bring to trial and punishment the Axis officials responsible for atrocities and other offenses against civilian populations, but that they intend to perfect the necessary judicial machinery while the war still is in progress so as to make sure that the guilty will not escape as they did in the confusion following World War I.

Lists Drawn Up

Lists of offenders against the rules of war are being drawn up at considerable length in both Washington and London. Wider publicity given present preparations, it is believed, may act as a deterrent to further atrocities and at least will serve as an incentive to resistance within the conquered countries. Meanwhile, by radio and other agencies the United Nations are sending assurances into Axis lands that punishment of war guilty officials does not mean mass reprisals against whole populations.

Russia, the small countries of Europe, the United States—each has its special personal reasons for wishing to see that the war guilty are not allowed to escape into some safe neutral haven when peace is declared.

Russia has the living memory of town after town wiped from the map and thousands of civilians slain in the German advance toward Moscow and the Don. Poland has one of the most extensive lists of war criminals under compilation, with the names of more than 3,000 individuals proposed for trial. The United States has on its special list the killing by Japan of American fliers who participated in the Doolittle raid on Tokyo.

Agreement on Trials

The aim today is to assure that these criminals do not, through failure to make advance preparations, slip through the hands of the Allied Governments as did those accused of atrocities in World War I. Leading jurists, including Dr. Charles Cheney Hyde of Columbia University, have emphasized that early agreement between the United States, Britain, Russia and China on ways and means for conducting the trials is vital if the trials are ever to succeed.

The peace conference following World War I drew up a list of About 1,500 Germans, including the Crown Prince and Field Marshal Paul von Hindenburg, accused of responsibility for war atrocities. The new German Government, however, delayed and postponed surrender of these men until finally in February, 1920, the Allied envoys agreed to let Germany conduct its own trials.

The list of guilty was scaled down to 46 men. Of these, only 12 offenders were ever brought before a German court. Six were convicted and received short sentences, and no other trials were held. As for the Kaiser himself, he escaped to the Netherlands, which refused to extradite him.

Atrocities Verified

World War II presents a vastly different situation. Verified atrocities, such as the destruction of Lidice and towns in Yugoslavia and Greece in reprisals for individual acts of sabotage and resistance, are far more numerous.

The guilty, beginning with Hitler, Himmler, Tojo, and on down the list, are known and marked for punishment by a determination deeper and more widespread than was ever the case in World War I But there still remain neutral nations, Argentina and Spain for instance, where asylum might be sought by the Axis leaders if given half a chance of escape.

Coincidentally, the point has been made by Senator Elbert D. Thomas (D) of Utah that no court in the world is at present empowered to try "the men who plunged the world into war." For this reason jurists have suggested that a war-guilt clause be included in the peace terms as well as provision for establishment of an international criminal tribunal and delegation of authority to execute the sentences which will be imposed.

Such a court would have a tremendous docket. A recent report of the Inter-Allied Information Committee estimated that at the end of 1942 alone, nearly 3,400,000 persons had been executed or had passed on in prison in the nine German-occupied countries.

Deterrent to Crime

Despite the magnitude of the task, the determination of Allied leaders is that there shall be no record of war criminals going scot-free to tempt future aggressors into the belief that international crime does pay.

The Soviet Government, which suggested to Britain that it begin trying the war guilty when Rudolf Hess landed from the clouds in the Scottish countryside, has appointed a committee of distinguished Russians to investigate the loss of life and property resulting from the German occupation.

Norway has drawn up a list of more than 1,000 names. The Yugoslav list is still longer.

Now, the original declaration of Jan. 13, 1942, under which the Governments of Belgium, Luxemburg, Czechoslovakia, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, the Free French, and Greece pledged punishment of the war guilty, has been enlarged and strengthened into an active United Nations Commission for the Investigation of War Crimes.

18,000 Wounded Flown From Africa

NEW YORK, June 30 (AP)—More than 18,000 incapacitated and wounded men have been evacuated from the African war theater by airplanes of the United States Army, Brig. Gen. David N. W. Grant, Air Surgeon of the Army Air Forces, announced in a speech prepared for the Advertising Federation of America. He said that "some days we moved as many as 600 patients—that's three times as many patients as can be carried by a hospital train on any one trip."

Not all the 18,000 men were Americans, he said. Many were British and French.

Judge Jails Woman; Wore Military Insignia

GAINESVILLE, Fla., June 30 (AP)—Federal Judge A. V. Long has sentenced Mrs. Eva A. Phillips of Gainesville, to four months in jail and $100 fine after she had entered a plea of nolle contendere to a charge of wearing a distinctive part of a duly prescribed military uniform.

The Government's information alleged that Mrs. Phillips wore an insignia denoting the rank of lieutenant colonel in the United States Army and an emblem designating a member of the personnel of the Medical Corps of the United States Navy.

Mrs. Phillips has been employed by a Panama City shipyard and was arrested at Tallahassee while en route to Gainesville.

Argentine-North American Institute Does Much to Promote Friendship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—The lighted torch of growing knowledge and mutual understanding firmly grasped in clasped hands worthily symbolizes the bond of common endeavor which unites teachers and students of the Instituto Cultural Argentino-Norteamericano and, with its background of the flags of Argentina and the United States, illustrates the two nationalities thus joined together in friendship.

The spirit of this emblem is further emphasized by the words of Juan Bautista Alberdi hanging upon the walls of their commodious premises, in the narrow Maipu Street of this city:

"The English language, the language of liberty, industry and order, ought to be even more obligatory than Latin; no university diploma or degree should be given to the young student who does not speak or write it. That innovation alone would work a fundamental change in the education of the young."

The Institute, at present under the presidency of Dr. Cupertino del Campo, was founded in 1927, largely due to the energy and vision of this gentleman. He was then President of the Rotary Club in this city and, the project taking shape in his mind, he invited members and others in sympathy with the idea to meet and discuss the formation of such an entity.

Forty teachers instruct the classes of children and adults, about 3,500 children receiving instruction each year, so that, on a conservative estimate, probably 40,000 and 45,000 have been enrolled since the foundation of the Institute. Quality instruction is specialized in, special care being given to the children's classes.

Fifty fellowships for study in scholastic establishments in the United States have been taken up through the good offices of the Institute. By these means unofficial channels of good-will have been established between the two countries.

Added to these encouragements for the aspiring student, there is a modern and well-equipped bookstore where current works may be obtained on general and technical subjects, as well as magazines. There is also a library of works by North American authors, with a special section for children.

The Institute publishes a bimonthly bulletin and two cultural and regional monographs, one in English and one in Spanish.

WPA Closes Doors, Refunds Millions

By the Associated Press

Washington, June 30

The Work Projects Administration turned back $130,000,000 to the Treasury today and went out of existence.

Only a small "liquidation staff" of the depression-born relief agency remained at the end, getting records and accounts into shape for a final report on its operations.

The records will show, officials said, that the WPA spent approximately $10,500,000,000 and employed 8,500,000 persons from its inception in 1935.

The turnover to the Treasury, they said, was $105,000,000 in unexpended funds and $25,000,000 in supplies and materials.

Subsidies Hit And Supported At N. Y. Parley

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 30—While Congressional leaders were conferring in Washington to continue their drive against the Administration's subsidy program, the debate for and aganst Government payments to producers and distributors to hold prices down continued here today.

Representatives of 500,000 dairy and poultry farmers in 13 northeastern states voted unanimous opposition to subsidies. The motion, adopted by the farm meeting sponsored by the Northeastern Dairy Conference and the Northeastern Poultry Producers Council at the New Yorker Hotel yesterday, declared that "fair pricing, rather than subsidies, provided a solution to the food problem."

Simultaneously, Lou R. Maxon, Deputy Administrator of the Office of Price Administration, in a press conference saw the United States facing a choice between subsidization of food or "ruinous" inflation. He recommended that the Office of Price Administration, the War Production Board, and agricultural agencies confer to determine basic items to receive subsidies, preferably at the processor level.

Inauguration of subsidies is a "pressing, immediate need," Mr. Maxon told reporters, stressing that 60,000 grocery stores had gone out of business in recent months and that small business men were being forced to the wall.

"I honestly cannot see any other answer to our present food problem than subsidies," he continued. "I'm in no position to criticize our legislators, but it seems to me that we are beyond the point where the value of subsidies should be debated unless they have a sensible and workable plan to offer in their stead."

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U. S. Invades New Georgia Islands

Continued from Page 1

ranean between North Africa and Sicily and that Allied shipping now can traverse the inland sea with relatively little danger.

And a Swiss dispatch said Marshal Rommel had massed 350,000 troops in the Rhone Valley to guard France's Mediterranean coast, and that German Panzer divisions were taking up positions along the Salonika Peninsula in Greece.

The Swiss dispatch is perhaps the most spectacular European war news of the moment. It reflects, of course, the jittery state to which the Axis Command has been reduced, but it also may have other meanings. The Germans may have "got on to something," as the saying goes, or they may be trying to delay an Allied assault still longer by impressing London and Washington with the extent of their preparedness. In this connection, a story in the Communist newspaper Pravda may be especially significant. Pravda directly challenges a London report that 50 German divisions have been ordered shifted westward from the Eastern Front. It says Germany has a total strength of 211 divisions in Russia, and that thus far not a single one has been ordered transferred.

Le Mans Is the Site Of Wright Memorial

By the Associated Press

London, June 30

Le Mans, the French airplane center, 130 miles southwest of Paris, which American Flying Fortresses raided yesterday, is the site of a monument to the memory of Wilbur Wright, who with his brother, Orville, built and flew the first practical heavier-than-air craft.

The Wright Brothers made some of their first European flights in the vicinity of Le Mans.

South Pacific:

American Forces Land on Rendova

News of the Rendova landing was contained in a brief Navy communiqué, which read as follows:

"On June 30th during the early morning, United States forces landed on Rendova Island, New Georgia group."

"No details have been received."

News of the assault came shortly after the Berlin Radio broadcast a Tokyo dispatch asserting that Allied air forces in the South Pacific were making extensive preparations for an offensive north of Australia.

The broadcast said the Allies had massed 2,200 planes in the Australian sector last month and added: "Another reason for expecting the Allies to make a third attempt at an offensive in the area north of Australia is their failure to break through Japanese fortifications from India to Burma."

This is the second advance in the Solomons chain since American troops went into Guadalcanal last Aug. 7. About the time the conquest of Guadalcanal in the Southeastern Solomons was completed on Feb. 9 of this year, American forces occupied without opposition the Russell Islands, lying 60 miles northwest of Guadalcanal airfield.

The third move, into Rendova Island, carries the front line of American strength in the South Pacific into the zone of Japanese domination and 110 nautical miles northwest of the previous position in the Russells.

The last previous American advance against Japan was begun on May 11, when United States Army forces moved into Attu Island at the western tip of the Aleutians chain in the North Pacific. Attu was mopped up in three weeks of constant fighting under conditions of terrible cold, snow, and fog. Prior to the Attu campaign, the Navy had announced the occupation of Funafuti in the Ellice Islands in the South Central Pacific.

Rendova Bombed By U. S. on March 27

Rendova has figured only once before in Navy communiqués. Last March a war bulletin reported that on March 27 American planes had bombed and strafed Japanese positions at Ugali on the northeast coast of Rendova, destroying one building and setting another afire.

This was the only public information available today as to the enemy installations on the island.

The fact that the landing was made in early morning indicated that American forces had approached the wooded volcanic and mountainous island under cover of darkness with the objective of attacking with complete surprise and there was some belief in authoritative quarters in Washington that this surprise had been effective.

The actual time of the attack, while it occurred on June 30 in terms of Solomon Islands time was estimated by Navy men to have been taking place when it was about noon on June 29 in Washington.

Rendova Island, which extends for about 20 miles in a north-south direction, lies south of the western end of New Georgia Island, which is the large island of the Central Solomons. Rendova is entirely mountainous and rises to a height of 3,488 feet. At the summit of the peak is an extinct volcanic crater.

The island has a lagoon off its northwestern side, but the lagoon is shallow and marked with several reefs, so it is not too useful. The lack of a good harbor, plus the mountainous character of the terrain, indicated the island would be very limited in its direct military usefulness, and supplied one of the reasons for believing, as most authorities here do, that some objective of greater importance was involved in the operation.

Continent:

Le Mans Is Target Of American Bombers

It was announced in London that the strong force of American heavy bombers which attacked the railway and industrial center of Le Mans, France, on June 29 and returned without loss, had to fly through heavy weather and encountered only weak fighter opposition.

It was the first time the United States Eighth Air Force had struck at this City, site of large airplane engine works which were bombed twice in March by the RAF.

A communiqué issued by the United States Eighth Air Force, gave no results of the raid, apparently because a solid cloud blanket made observation difficult.

Many of the big bombers returned to their bases with all bombs on their racks rather than jettison them, it was reported.

The foray was the first since May 4, when the United States fliers raided Antwerp, that American fliers had come back across the Channel without loss of a plane.

Squadrons of P-47-Thunderbolts, the newest and most heavily gunned American fighters, escorted the formations of Flying Fortresses which carried out the attack and shot down at least two enemy fighters, the communiqué said.

The Le Mans attack was the fourth American raid in five days and the seventh of the month. During June the Eighth Air Force has lost 82 bombers compared with 62 heavy and 10 medium bombers in nine sorties in May, but in view of the much larger number of planes involved this month losses were not considered too high.

Mediterranean:

Sicily Hard Hit By British Bombers

British bombers struck concerted blows at both ends of Sicily's vital railroad ferry to the Italian mainland on the night of June 28. Heavyweights from the Middle East Command spread explosives on the mainland terminus at Reggio Calabria while two-engined Wellingtons from Northwest Africa renewed the attack on battered Messina just across the two-mile strait.

Announcement of the double-barrelled attack was accompanied by an official statement from United States and British Air Headquarters that a "complete air umbrella" now has been established over the Mediterranean between North Africa and Sicily, reopening the sea to Allied shipping.

"Now the whole of the Mediterranean from Gibraltar to Suez will be open to our shipping," the statement said, "bringing Alexandria within little more than 3,000 miles of England by comparison with the 12,000-mile route around the Cape by which our Middle East forces formerly had to be supplied—and months of saving in time and shipping tonnage."

The June 28 onslaught by the RAF was designed to destroy Sicily's communication by ferry with the Italian mainland and virtually to isolate the big island in the event of invasion.

A communiqué of the Middle East Command said heavy bombers started a number of fires in Reggio Calabria and returned to their bases without loss.

The long-range Wellingtons operating from Northwest Africa dropped bombs squarely on Messina's ferry terminal and railroad yards, a communiqué said, adding to the wreckage piled up by several days and nights of continuous assault on the City last week.

In daylight, June 29, the Middle East Command reported, long-range fighters swept across the Eastern Mediterranean to attack enemy objectives in Occupied Greece, shooting up a locomotive and destroying an Axis plane in combat.

'Sob' Propaganda:

Germans Complain Cathedral Is Bombed

Nazi "sob" propaganda radiocasts attacking the Allies for the alleged bombing of the Cologne Cathedral prompted the London Daily Telegraph to print on page one under the head "Damaged British Cathedrals" a list of a few hit by the German Air Force.

They included St. Paul's and Westminster Abbey in London, the cathedrals at Coventry, Norwich, Exeter, Canterbury, and Llandaff, and the abbey at Bath—all famed for their centuries-old architecture.

Meanwhile, dispatches to the newspaper Handels Och Sjoefartstidning of Goeteborg, Sweden said that 1,342 persons had been killed in the massed RAF raid on the Elberfeld section of Wuppertal, important Ruhr industrial city, on the night of June 24.

The City was reported to be still without water, gas, electricity, or telephone service. Great fires were reported blazing more than 24 hours after the raid upon the chemical and textile works there.

The Elberfeld railway station was reported half destroyed and the concentrated bombing of narrow, restricted areas also resulted in a large number of wounded.

France:

Rommel Reported In Rhone Valley

Swiss dispatches said Axis nervousness was increasing amid ever-growing reports of intense defensive preparations both in Italy and in France's Rhone Valley where General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel was reported concentrating an estimated 350,000 troops as a barrier against Allied attempts to reach the German heart of Europe.

Italy expected the start of the battle at any hour, said the Gazette de Lausanne, adding that the Italians believed an Allied fleet was ready to attack the coasts of Sicily.

Around Lyon, on the Rhone River in France, each morning German troops wearing diverse uniforms, including some of Marshal Rommel's Afrika Korps, are seen, said a Lyon dispatch to the Tribune de Genève. Marshal Rommel himself was reported stationed in a chateau at Montdore, where he frequently is said to set out down the Rhone Valley to inspect "vast aviation fields under construction."

Frenchmen going to work at dawn in that sector were reported attracted by "unending lines" of artillery and tanks, giving rise to an opinion among the population that a new campaign in France was in prospect, the dispatch said.

Uneasiness grew in Italy, said the Gazette de Lausanne, and certain fears were evident. The paper added that it was easily understand that the prospect of an Allied landing "covered by dozens of warships and thousands of planes, cannot bring comfort."

The neutral Swiss paper added that even the "most ferocious" Italian defenders were not able to deny that initial Allied successes were probable. The editor of the Frankfurter Zeitung, writing from Istanbul, predicted that Allied forces would strike at Italy and not at the Balkans.

Russia:

Taman Bombed Twice By Soviet Air Force

Russian bombers have attacked Nazi-held Taman on the Sea of Azov two nights in succession, and military observers in Moscow concluded the Germans were moving fresh troops through that port for possible offensive action on the Taman Peninsula and in the Kuban Delta.

Soviet aviation is being used extensively to upset German plans for an offensive all along the Eastern Front, and the fact that it now appears to be concentrating on Taman is considered significant. There has been only sporadic action in the Kuban for many weeks.

The German Radio in its communiqué made no mention of the Soviet air attack on Taman. It announced the destruction by air bombs of a Soviet patrol vessel off Novorossisk in the Black Sea, torpedoing of two ships aggregating, 2,000 gross tons, and the sinking of a Russian gunboat in a "naval encounter" in the same area.

Taman is the last comparatively safe port left the Germans in this extreme southern end of the Russian front. Only two others remain on the peninsula—Anapa, which is too dangerous to use, and Novorossisk, which is even more dangerous as it is under the fire of Russian guns.

Further significance is seen in the fact that the Germans, for some reason, have failed to retaliate for several days now with long-range raids, although the Russians are keeping up the raids on the German rear with the usual tempo.

The Russian midday communiqué reported from Moscow by Reuters made no mention of air activity during the night of June 29-30. The previous war bulletin said the Red Air Force had continued to hammer at German rail connections.

China:

Chinese Forces Enter Owchihkow

Chinese troops who have been enveloping Owchihkow (Lotus Pond Inlet) on the upper Yangtze River front have entered the town after inflicting "several losses" upon defending Japanese troops, a Chinese communiqué announced in Chungking.

Fighting for possession of Owchihkow was continuing, but the bulletin said the Japanese garrison was showing signs of collapse. Encirclement of the town, which is 40 miles south of Shasi, was reported completed June 24.

The communiqué also said that a vigorous attack had been launched on Hwajung, 16 miles southeast of Owchihkow, and that many strategic points in the suburbs had been captured. Hwajung is the last county seat town west of Tungting Lake still in Japanese hands.

Recapture of Owhihkow and Hwajung, if effected, would restore to the Chinese virtually the whole of their "Rice Bowl" which the Japanese at one time seemed on the verge of breaking. Both points have been attacked by the American Air Force, acting in concert with Chinese ground troops.

Chingsupai, northeast of Kungan, was recaptured by the Chinese on June 26, the war bulletin said, and enemy troops counter-attacked but were repulsed with heavy casualties.

At the same time, Chinese forces scored successes June 27 in attacks on enemy positions between the Yangtze and Tungting Lake, it was said.

The Chinese also were said to have made a comeback near Swatow, once-famous treaty port on the Kwangtung coast, where they regained several strategic points from the Japanese who had launched a three-pointed drive against Chinese positions.

Service With a Smile

Associated Press from United States Army

They Add to the Texan Sunshine

A contingent of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps in cheerful mood as they unload from a G. I. truck at Goodfellow Field, Texas, where they are to be stationed. The excellent record of the Waacs wherever they have been called had led to demands for thousands more from the Army Command.

United States of Africa Plan Backed by Southern Rhodesia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURBAN, South Africa — The first step has been taken toward the formation of a United States of Africa. Southern Rhodesia has asked the Union Government to summon a Pan-African Congress to bring South and Central Africa together.

During the debate in the Rhodesian Parliament Sir Godfrey Huggins advised "going all out for a United States of Africa," each state to enjoy its own local administration. This appropriately comes from the territory named after Cecil Rhodes, who aimed at uniting the Cape and Cairo by mail.

Hitherto Rhodesia has been outside the Union of South Africa—the four states of Natal, Cape Colony, the Transvaal, and the Orange River Colony. "Rhodes himself had regarded the territory between the rivers Limpopo and Zambezi as an expansion of the Cape Colony."

Marshal Jan Christian Smuts supported the idea of Rhodesia's accession to the Union of South Africa, but a referendum rejected his generous proposals. This was in 1922. Since then circumstances have changed.

Geographically, as Professor Hattersley has shown, "Southern Rhodesia lies across the highway which connects the Union with the British territories to the north of the Zambesi. Its refusal to link its fortunes with those of the Union effectually bars the way to administrative continuity with these northern lands. These are not unnaturally regarded as the economic hinterland of the Union." Now there are signs of Rhodesian adherence to the Union which would remove the barrier to the north.

Heavy Blows Before Autumn Are Forecast by Churchill

Continued from Page 1

the promised German offensive against Russia."

With thousands of admirers who seldom get a chance to cheer him in person lining the streets, Mr. Churchill was driven from the edge of the City of London to the Guildhall in one of the Lord Mayor's horse-drawn open carriages.

He was accompanied by Mrs. Churchill and their daughters, Sarah and Mary, both in military uniform.

Throngs Summoned

The parade route was kept secret until a short time before the ceremony when street-corner loudspeakers assembled the throngs.

In a fighting speech the length and vigor of which surprised almost everyone on such a formal occasion, Mr. Churchill declared that "upon the association and intimate alignment policy" of the United States and Britain "depends more than upon any other factor the immediate future of the world."

Referring to the close association of the two countries, he said that the great power of the United States "aroused no fear" and its "pre-eminence excites no jealousy in British bosoms."

On arrival at the Guildhall—its walls still blackened from the Nazi fire raid of December, 1940—Mr. Churchill inspected the guard of honor and then went inside to receive the tumultuous welcome of guests already assembled. A big cheer also was given Field Marshal Sir Archibald P. Wavell, newly appointed Viceroy of India.

The freedom of the City was represented by a plaque encased in a casket made from English oak salvaged from a burned portion of the roof of the Guildhall.

Mr. Churchill received the honor from Sir Samuel Joseph, the Lord Mayor, robed in traditional gold and black. Seated around him were the Aldermen wearing red, black, and ermine-lined robes.

A clerk reading the order directing the presentation used the ancient formula, declaring that Mr. Churchill "did not desire the freedom of the City so that he might defraud the King."

Chinese Puppet Regime Signs Shanghai Pact With Japan

By the Associated Press

Signing of an agreement between the Japanese Government and the Chinese puppet regime at Nanking whereby administrative rights in the former International Settlement at Shanghai have been "restored to the Chinese" was announced by the Tokyo Radio in a broadcast recorded today by the Associated Press.

The agreement was hailed by Japanese propagandists as "a major turning point in Chinese-Japanese relations." The agreement, the broadcast said, was signed in Nanking.

Premier General Hideki Tojo, the broadcast said, declared in a special statement that the agreement was in conformity with Japan's Pacific war aims "to crush British-American ambitions of grasping hegemony in East Asia." The war, he added, has enabled Asiatics "to recover their inherent human rights."

"The very existence of international concessions in China has been one of the greatest obstacles to the renaissance in China, just as they have been a cancerous impediment to the construction of a Greater East Asia," Premier Tojo said.

"The fact that these age-long evils are about to be eradicated by the concerted efforts of Japan and China is indeed deeply significant, inasmuch as it will further promote development of the new relations between Japan and China . . . and will serve to clarify again the true nature of the reconstruction of Asia."

Under the terms of the agreement, the Chinese puppet regime will assume control of the Settlement Aug. 18. It provides that "concrete matters" pertaining to the agreement shall be decided by "consultation" between Japanese and Chinese officials in the localities affected.

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Fascism and the Vatican: A Study of Relations

This is the first of two articles covering the highly significant June 13 speech of Pope Pius XII which indicates important changes in relations between the Vatican and Italy's Fascist Government.

By Edgar R. Rosen
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The recent Vatican address of Pope Pius XII to 20,000 Italian workers was an especially significant event and probably one of the most revealing utterances to come out of Italy for some time.

Undoubtedly the address showed the Vatican on the defensive. The Pope condemned "propaganda of antireligious inspiration . . . circulating among the people, and especially among the working classes, that the Pope wished the war, that the Pope supports the war and supplies money for its continuance; that the Pope does nothing for peace."

Behind these "monstrous calumnies," as the Pope put it, it is not difficult to detect the expert anticlerical hand of Party Secretary Carlo Scorza. It was Scorza who from 1921 to 1925 terrorized the clergy in the Province of Lucca. In 1930 it was again Scorza who as Party Secretary mobilized the Fascist youth organizations against the Roman Catholic Church.

Priests were attacked and beaten, religious papers suppressed, Roman Catholic societies persecuted. The main point in dispute was the education of the younger generation. When, finally, Pius XI had to give in to Premier Mussolini's demands, Signor Scorza was dismissed from his position as a minor concession to the ruler of Vatican City.

Now, 12 years later, Scorza has been reappointed to his former position. The nomination of this specialist in anticlerical action was a clear warning to the Vatican that toleration and even tacit approval of its pacifist efforts should not be interpreted as political safe-conduct for the Church in general within Italy.

Campaign Stepped Up

In accordance with this program, the Party radicals have recently stepped up their anti-Catholic campaign. Roberto Farinacci's Cremona daily, Regime Fascista, cautions its readers against a "Roman Catholic movement which, along with notorious militant Roman Catholics, unites the representatives of the intellectual world and even journalists who formerly abided by the Fascist ideal."

For obvious reasons it is impossible to assess the actual political strength of this allegedly subversive movement whose leaders have been lumped together by the Fascist press with the two former Ministers of Education and prominent philosophers, Benedetto Croce and Giovanni Gentile. On the other hand, there have been persistent reports of widespread discontent among the provincial population and clergymen and even among influential Roman Catholic circles in Rome.

The only hope of Fascist propagandists of splitting this opposition and preventing it from gathering numerous followers lies in creating an atmosphere of general suspicion as to the political attitude of the Vatican. If such fabricated reports are given credence by some sections of the Italian people, the Holy See is, however, not entirely blameless.

The people of Italy know full well that the Roman Catholic hierarchy has frequently given strong and very valuable support to the regime during the past 20 years. Nor must it be assumed that the rumors concerning some of the Vatican's present activities in the international field have failed to reach the man in the street. It is therefore understandable that the strongly anti-Fascist working classes regard the political designs of the Roman Catholic Church with mistrust. They are thus apt to fall victim very easily to some of the Scorza propaganda stories.

"Reservations Against Axis"

This situation also may explain why many Roman Catholic clergymen have in recent weeks picked up sufficient courage to attack Fascist foreign policy and to accentuate the inestimable value of the "national ideals of the Italian people."

In taking this line, they are following the example set by such outspoken members of the clergy as the parish priest of Albano Sant'Alessandro, in the province of Bergamo, who said last fall in one of his Sunday sermons that "today there are two crosses raised against each other: the Cross of Christ the King and the crooked cross . . ." and of Cardinal Massimo Massimi, President of the Pontifical Commission for the Interpretation of Canon Law, who lashed out so violently against certain aspects of Fascist policy from his pulpit in the Church of Sant'andrea in Rome that the Italian Ambassador to the Holy See was compelled to make a formal protest. Fascist papers have accused certain parish priests of big parishes of "formulating insidious reservations against the Axis."

Thus the Pope's address with its hints at spreading anticlerical tendencies raises once again the question of the political attitude of Roman Catholics in Italy.

As everywhere else in the world, the Roman Catholic element in Italy is split into a conservative and a democratic group.

Concessions Allowed

Although sometimes embarrassed by the Fascist attitude in religious matters, conservative Roman Catholic circles have generally followed the political course set by the Mussolini regime. They always point triumphantly to the concessions obtained by the Vatican since the signing of the Concordat (recognition of religious marriage; introduction of religious instruction in the secondary schools and, finally, legalization of the Catholic Action).

Similarly these elements have sought to minimize all internal difficulties encountered by the Vatican in its controversies with the regime, by emphasizing that the Fascist Government has restored religious peace in Italy.

Their democratic opponents have tenaciously clung to the concept of the inseparable unity of religious and political freedom. In reply to the religious peace argument, they have pointed out that the Concordat constitutes an impairment of the freedom of the Roman Catholic Church.

They objected to the close connection of the Vatican with the Fascist regime, warning the conservatives that public opinion in Italy would one day regard the Church as the protector of the Fascist State. They compared the legalization of the Catholic Action to the ruthless suppression of all mundane activities of Roman Catholic societies and institutions. Their main objections, however, were raised against Vatican acquiescence in compulsory Fascist youth education by the introduction of Roman Catholic Chaplains in all Fascist organizations.

Incompatibility of Aims

But whereas these two trends were chiefly predominant among laymen, the situation was somewhat different among numerous members of the clergy and of the religious orders. Political opportunism made them willing to exploit the material advantages of the Concordat (State subsidies for religious institutions, etc.) as long as this was possible, without worrying too much about ideological complications.

The nationalist ideology of Fascism sought to interpret Roman Catholicism as "una cosa romana" in contrast to primitive Christianity which it regarded as a "Jewish affair." Speculating on the Italian nationality of most of the high dignitaries of the Church, Fascist policy hoped to transform Roman Catholicism into a trail blazer of its domestic and foreign policies.

The Vatican was obviously aware of the dangers inherent in the situation. A Cardinal reportedly once remarked in private conversation that "we live under a sword of Damocles. Therefore we must act cautiously to prevent otherwise inevitable persecution."

Clergy More Outspoken

Under such auspices began—after 1929—a co-operation which could never be completely sincere. The few remaining Roman Catholic newspapers such as the Bologna Avvenire d'Italia and the Milan Italia clearly reflected this situation.

This somewhat static situation began to undergo a gradual change after Fascism's surrender to Germany. Opposition to the Fascist regime among the masses became more and more pronounced. Anti-German feelings, antiwar sentiment and hostility toward the regime's policies combined to make the feeling of religious oppression almost unbearable. The clergy, due to its daily and intimate contact with the people, was sometimes compelled to express these feelings in public. This trend has become increasingly stronger during the past three years.

The Vatican, however, anxious to preserve its political status and obviously afraid of religious persecution in Axis Europe, continued to cling to the hope of leading Germanized Fascism back to its more "conservative" Latin origins. A similar policy is apparently at work behind the present political activities of the Vatican.

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Roads to Reich's Ruin?

By a Staff Artist

Own Network May Entangle Germans

A great network of motor highways linking main German centers that the Nazis have constructed at high pressure during the past few years is likely to be of great service to the Allies once they set foot on German soil.

Germany's Superhighways May Carry Allied Armies

By Robert G. Wertheimer
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Germany abandoned recently the upkeep of the 3,000 miles of Autobahnen connecting the most important German cities and industrial areas with each other. Instead of using these express highways for wartime traffic, users were warned that they could use the Autobahnen only at their own risk. My guess should not be wrong that invasion fear compelled the Germans to mine these roads against the approaching enemy.

Much against German expectation it may work out that these highways, built as preparations for German strategic maneuvers, will become an important asset to United Nations armies. Soon after Hitler came to power, he ordered the construction of superhighways between the great traffic centers.

The purpose for the building of these over-dimensional roads was manifold. First of all, it was used to absorb the greater part of unemployed organized in labor camps at little cost to the State.

During this process the youthful laborers were inoculated with Nazi doctrines and physically hardened. The building industries were greatly stimulated until they employed 2,500,000 laborers and the cement production enormously expanded. In the period from 1933 to 1939 it rose from 3,000,000 to 5,000,000 tons annual capacity.

Increased Striking Power

These highways were planned to serve the German military might by duplicating the striking power of the Army through unimpeded shifts to all directions. Castling like a chess player, Hitler imagined he would be able to throw his troops with lightning speed in the direction in which they were just needed.

In this way, he hoped to avoid the most dangerous military practice of dispersing troops in case of an attack on Germany. With special highways at the disposal, he could concentrate his forces and wait to strike until the invasion plans of the United Nations had taken definite shape.

The highway "miracle" was much used for foreign propaganda as well as to document the German progressive state of affairs and the constructive character of the National Socialist policy. In this manner, Germany gained unconscious admirers abroad and dispelled the suspicion as to the purpose of these major efforts. The investment in these roads amounted to billions of reichsmarks, while the automobile traffic in Germany would have never warranted such expenditure on a commercial basis.

Germany had everything prepared when it invaded Russia and needed only the gasoline to put its great asset of highest mobility of its military forces over the highways into effective use. As it worked out, Germany did not reach the Caucasian oil fields and was driven out from Maikop last year, and thus failed in its objective.

German Gas Scarcity

The limited oil supplies available to Germany can be considered as the main cause for the relatively limited action of the Luftwaffe in the various theaters of the war. Surely, no gasoline can be spared for troop movements over the superhighways and shipments by water and rail count for the overwhelming part of the German military, civilian, and commodity traffic.

Our invasion forces will not be faced by a similar gasoline shortage and thus, we will be able to use the superhighways for the conquest of Germany even if they had not been built for this purpose. After our experience in Tunisia with mine detecting instruments it should not be too difficult to clear the path leading to Berlin.

The German highway system offers the best approaches to the nerve centers of the Reich, having chosen the line of the least natural obstacles and regions with the greatest population concentration and war production. The North Sea region has been opened by the highway from Flensburg in Schleswig to Hamburg across the strategic Kiel Canal. The North Sea sector has been connected with the Baltic by the Bremen-Lübeck highway via Hamburg.

Other Routes

In prewar times, the traffic over this link reached the greatest density among German highways. Another important connection between the Baltic and the interior of Germany runs from Stettin to Berlin; the whole length of this road is 80 miles. Also the Bremen-Lübeck highway leads to Berlin, via Hanover or Wittstock. If the German north is chosen for invasion, our forces will find a well-prepared route leading to the heart of enemy territory.

In case of an attack upon Germany from the Rhine region or Austria, the superhighways between Münich-Nuremberg-Leipzig-Berlin and Essen-Frankfurt-Heidelberg will be of main importance. The latter has connections with Hanover, Leipzig, and Nuremberg and thus leads again to Berlin.

The German East is using the recently completed Vienna-Breslau highway, with an older branch between Breslau and Berlin. A Balkan invasion or the closing in of Russian troops on German territory will make use of these arteries. Naturally, Germany has been building additional roads since the occupation of the Protectorate and the conquests in the East, and thus has finished the major part of the 7,000 miles superhighway program.

However, the pattern for an invasion of Germany over its highway system was designed in the early days of the Nazi regime. Although the roads have been built to strengthen Germany, they will render the United Nations invaluable services in the speedy penetration of the German industrial areas and strategic strongholds. They will remain of value after the war and supply us with an efficient instrument for the policing of Germany and control of its production and economic relations with the surrounding countries.

Balloon Barrage Guards New York

SOMEWHERE ON LONG ISLAND, N. Y., June 30 (AP)—The Army is ready on 100 seconds' notice to raise a balloon barrage over a vital military objective in the New York metropolitan area.

Maj. Gen. Sanderford Jarman, commanding general of the Anti-aircraft Artillery Command which extends from Maine to Florida, yesterday showed how it would be done. At his signal, 34 balloons arose to form the first barrage in the metropolitan area.

Army officers said anchored cables of the balloons, now a permanent part of the city's defense against hostile aircraft, would be the principal hazard to potential raiders.

India's Industry Benefits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — War supplies worth $30,000,000 will be purchased by the Central Government of India this year from domestic small-scale industries, many of which are already adaptable to war production, and have for some time been receiving increasingly larger orders, trade reports informed the United States Department of Commerce recently.

Lebanon Thorny Obstacle in Allied Postwar Path

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Middle East

BEIRUT, Lebanon, June 30—Here in Lebanon, one comes to realize the extent of the postwar problems facing the United Nations not only in Europe, but also in Western Asia. Except for Palestine, the tiny strip of snow-capped mountains, fertile valleys, and beautiful seashore known as Lebanon probably is the thorniest question in the entire Middle East. And it is quite possible it is one which Americans as well as British and French will have to help solve.

At present, there is a sort of uneasy truce existing here which everyone agrees is necessary because of the war but behind whose façade a great deal of maneuvering takes place, only part of which can be reported. The main contestants in the arena are several factions of the Christian majority, two branches of the Moslem minority, and the French. The British, and to a much lesser extent the Americans, are in the position of an umpire who is trying to be fair but whose every action is booed.

Bluntly put, the French hope to see Lebanon and its neighbor Syria return to the same position in the French Empire they held before the war, whereas the Moslems want them to be independent from France and part of an Arab Federation. The Christians, who are in the majority in Lebanon and strong in Syria, are divided on the question. The British and Americans, who have Atlantic Charter obligations to meet, have not adopted any strong position yet.

American Sympathies

It is interesting to learn, however, that the Americans actually are on record in several ways as officially "sympathizing" with the Arabs' aspirations for complete independence. This position is certainly at variance with that of the French and is more definite than that of the British, although the Americans and British are working together closely in the Middle East.

Lebanon, like the small European countries, has importance out of proportion to its size because of its strategic location. It lies athwart what some day may become the greatest east-west air route and it is an outpost of Asia. For these reasons, it would seem impossible to French empire builders, particularly to such a man as Gen. Georges Catroux, to give up Lebanon.

Just how such French intentions—and they are being reinforced daily by the re-establishing of increasingly tight French military and civilian control over both Lebanon and Syria—can be harmonized with the Atlantic Charter and United States' pro-independence attitude, nobody pretends to know. It seems probable, however, that Washington's present position is more for the record and that the United States is not ready to take any really strong stand regarding the Middle East.

Palestine and Syria Toured by Reporter

Difficult problems lie ahead for Lebanon, which the French are anxious to retain in their postwar empire, despite recent moves for Lebanese independence, according to Mr. Harrison, who contributes another article on his extensive tour through Palestine and Syria.

Moslem Attitude

One of the most interesting aspects of the Lebanese-Syrian problems is the attitude of the Moslem leaders vis-à-vis the Western powers. For at least a year after the Anglo-Fighting French conquest of this area, the Moslems studiously avoided the French and went to the British whenever possible. During recent months, however, there has been a change.

This is the explanation given me by a neutral observer here in an excellent position to follow affairs closely. He said that during the first year, the Moslems hoped the British would retain Syria and Lebanon, since they had noticed that Arabic lands under British influence had been gaining increased independence over the years. During the second year, however, Moslems have changed because first, they no longer believe the British will stay here after the war, and second, they think it would be better to have a weak France in control, since they have strong hopes of being able to elicit concessions through threats of revolt or actual insurrection.

Any trip through the Middle East, no matter how short, shows how disastrously France has suffered in the eyes of the Arabs, who have great respect for strength and equally great contempt for defeat. I met this attitude on the part of Arabs toward France all the way from Algiers to Damascus.

French Compromise Seen

Although it is the belief here that France will make every effort to retain control over both Syria and Lebanon, it is thought that in the end, it may be ready to compromise by giving greater concessions to the former in order to retain strictest hold over the latter, which has the good port of Beirut and which, because of its Christian majority, is somewhat more Europeanized and therefore easier to control.

Such a solution probably would be acceptable to a great majority of Lebanese Christians, whose main wishes seem to be for trade with the Western powers and to keep Lebanon predominantly Christian.

However, there are Christians, particularly the Greek Orthodox, who believe that the Country's destiny lies with the surrounding Moslem world and that Lebanon would benefit economically from joining an Arab federation. The Roman Catholics, who form the majority of the Christian population, are divided into two groups, one of which is fanatically pro-French but demands that the latter's rule be Roman Catholic and not merely French. The other group of Roman Catholics prefers to see Lebanon stay under the French, but is willing to enter a federation in which Lebanon would retain a measure of autonomy.

Both Christians and Moslems are united in opposing any Jewish infiltration into Lebanon from Palestine, although it is known some Jews would like to purchase land in the south portion of the country. It is the fear of both Christians and orthodox Moslems that the backward and heretical Moslems of South Lebanon will be tempted by prices the Jews are ready to offer. If that happened, the whole Arab-Jewish problem in the Levant would be greatly aggravated.

Women's Press Club Told Tough Part of War Coming

WASHINGTON, June 30 (AP) — The "toughest part of this war is still to come," and casualties will be heavier than yet experienced, warns Elmer Davis, Chief of the Office of War Information.

Mr. Davis told the National Women's Press Club in a speech last night that the Kaiser's Germany did not cave in until it had been pounded longer and more heavily and "at a greater cost of casualties than we have yet had in this war."

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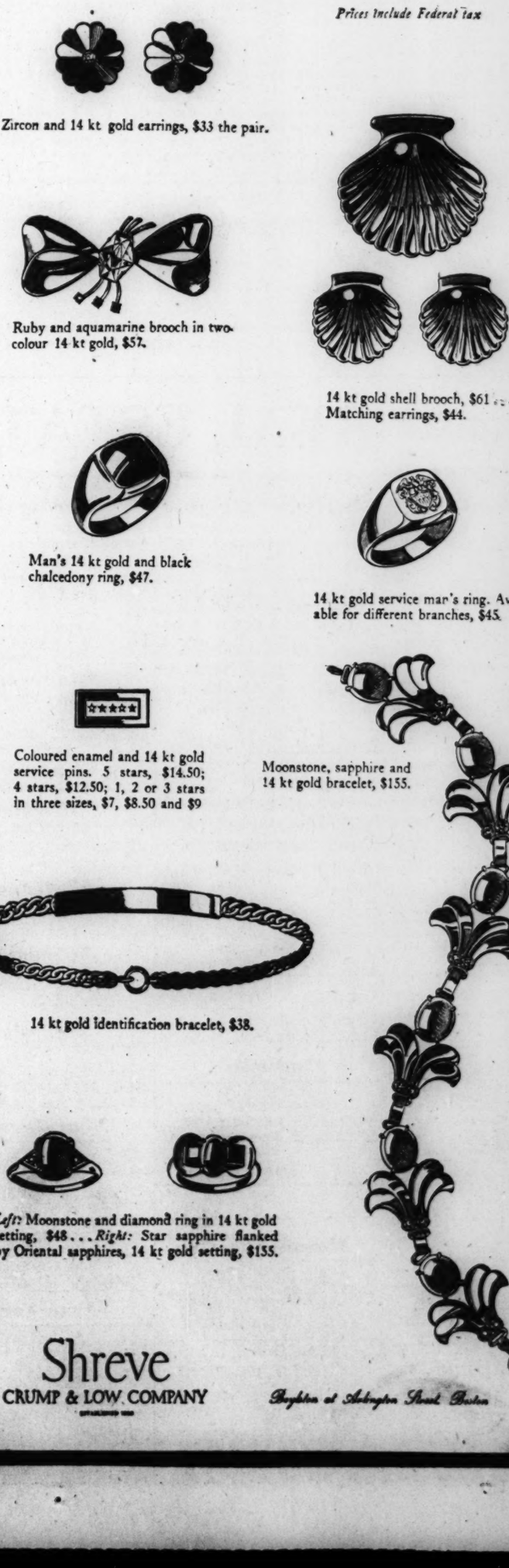
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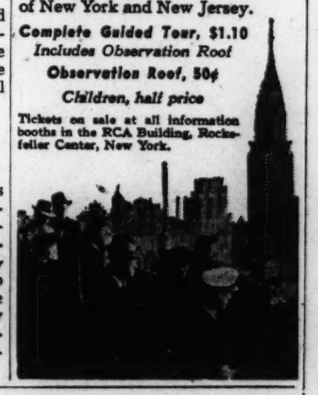

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Overriding of Bill Veto Straw in Political Wind

By Wyona Dashwood
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 30—Congressional action in overriding President Roosevelt's veto of the Smith-Connally antistrike bill was seen by competent political observers here today as having far-reaching importance in so far as the 1944 national elections are concerned. It is but one of the elements that is making for unusual torpidity in the political atmosphere.

The first 1944 primary will be held in New Hampshire in March.

Men here in close contact with national affairs now envisage (1) an accretion of labor votes by President Roosevelt for a fourth term, but, offsetting this, heavy inroads into the New Deal vote by opponents of the Administration's home policy, and (2) a bitter fight in the next Democratic National Convention to prevent the nomination of Mr. Roosevelt for a fourth term.

Anti-Roosevelt Ticket

Strategists of both the New Deal and the old-line Democratic Party already are at work touching up the picture for the convention, when fourth-term opponents will be ready to offer a ticket for President and Vice-President which they hold will be a winner. These latter believe that, when the time rolls around, if Mr. Roosevelt should again have his way with the delegates, as in 1940, intra-party dissension will make for a campaign of unprecedented bitterness.

If the last-ditch Jacksonians, who draw an indelible line between their political principles and those of the New Deal, and the former isolationist, or negative groups, put over their program, the delegates will have to make a straight-out choice between their offering and a Roosevelt ticket.

Labor Party Prepares

Still further dynamics are contributed by the attitude of the American Labor Party, which, backed by the strongest trade union groups in New York State, where it holds the balance of political power, is rolling up its sleeves to get into the fight for its champion, Mr. Roosevelt. It is conducting a vigorous campaign of revenge against members of the Senate and House of Representatives who joined to override the Roosevelt veto of the Smith-Connally bill.

Indications are that the laborites will do their best to encourage expansion of this entity outside the Empire State, less by active intervention in other industrial states than by pointing the moral of the New York contribution to New Deal triumphs since the American Labor Party was organized here in 1936 to further Roosevelt policy at the ballot box.

All these things put together give verisimilitude to the assertion of the New Dealers that Mr. Roosevelt's re-election next year is "in the bag."

Weevils in the Granary

There are, however, observers who see weevils in the New Deal granary. They got in through the open door of what even New Deal officeholders and New York City's fervently liberal Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia call the "national crisis," responsibility for which is subject to nation-wide debate.

Irrespective of where this responsibility lies — whether it is chargeable to the "recalcitrant" Democrats who are uncompromisingly against the New Deal and the third and fourth terms, to the "reactionary" Republicans who would "rather defeat Roosevelt than win the war," to the "isolationists" who have not changed their spots since the assault on Pearl Harbor, or to "muddling" in Administration quarters in Washington, the fact is widely admitted that there is a "crisis" on the home front and that it is serious.

The consensus here is that unless the Administration does something to build up the home front morale to where it was when the United States went into the war and restores public confidence in its ability to meet the very urgent exigencies of the national situation, the day of reckoning will come on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1944, irrespective of whether or not Mr. Roosevelt wants a fourth term.

Domestic Issues Paramount

As the scene is viewed here, it will be upon domestic issues rather than upon the conduct of the global war that the next national election will hinge. No criticism of the way things are going on the fighting fronts was voiced. It was the home situation that brought criticism. The food situation specifically and the civilian supply situation generally were the targets shot at by the marksmen, who range all the way from Herbert Hoover down the line to a little housewife in a tenement flat.

It was, perhaps, a little tenement-dwelling woman who came here many years ago from what is now a German-occupied country of Europe who gave what appeared to be the most succinct—almost succulent—answer to the query: "What should the President do about it?"

"If he would clamp down on the calamity-howlers, jail the profiteers in food and rule with an iron rod till the war was won, everything would be all right," she held.

Bred in continental Europe, the Bill of Rights was a mere scrap of paper to her in the face of her adopted country's dilemma.

In higher quarters, responsibility for finding the necessary ways and means of dealing with the home front situation was placed squarely on the White House doorsteps. It was the constitutional responsibility of the President, it was declared.

In other more neutral quarters there was more optimism and an absence of specifics. Confidence was voiced that the President would find a way out.

What he needed was public support in the most difficult job any President ever had thrust upon him, it was said. This, it was declared, he had a right to expect from every American.

Race Rioting Attributed To False Rumors

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 30—Personal effort on the part of each individual to feel good will and a unified effort to meet rumors with truth are the remedies for race riots such as those in Detroit, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt said today.

Admitting she has been blamed by many persons for indirectly causing the riots among Negroes and whites in that industrial City, Mrs. Roosevelt told a press conference how she thought such uprisings could be avoided.

"First," she said, "we must really run down rumors. We must have both colored and white people of good sense and not affected by fear to go into areas where trouble is about to start and quiet rumors and fears." She told about a rumor that was started in Norfolk, Va., about Negroes buying up all the ice picks, adding, "Some sensible people went to the hardware stores and found they were not being bought up."

"Secondly," she added, "a great effort for good will must be made on both sides. People who want good will must make a real effort to feel it and not to be afraid." The President's wife said "some terrifying things" were done unconsciously when people suddenly became afraid.

"One of the most important things is to keep down fear," she declared.

Mrs. Roosevelt went on to say that having good will toward a person "doesn't necessarily mean living with them each minute," but added "it does mean trying to make life go more or less smoothly."

Asked by a reporter if she had received letters blaming her for the race riots, Mrs. Roosevelt replied, "Oh, yes, and there were some editorials along that line, too."

The President's wife announced that a trip she was scheduled to take to Detroit on July 5 had been cancelled but gave as the reason a desire to be home with her son James, on leave from the Marines. She had planned to visit a child-care center in Detroit and to confer with a group her sister-in-law, Mrs. Dorothy Kemp Roosevelt, had invited to meet her. She said she had decided these things "were not important enough to do now."

Asked to give her views on what caused the Detroit riots, Mrs. Roosevelt blamed war tension, plus economic competition of Negroes and whites.

Mrs. Roosevelt said she answers all her letters "as reasonably as I can when they are sound." Asked if she has turned any over to the Federal Bureau of Investigation or Secret Service, she said, "If it's something that affects the Government or the President, I do, but I don't bother about anything that has to do with me."

The President's wife denied she has plans to go to South America but did not close the door on a possible return visit to Mme. Chiang Kai-shek.

Kitchen to Become Round-the-Clock Room

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In the past the kitchen and the dining room have constituted the greatest area of waste space in the home. Their utility has been limited to one function and to a few hours each day. The Libbey-Owens-Ford "Kitchen of Tomorrow" gets around this by making the kitchen an all-purpose room, beautiful as a kitchen, easily convertible to another living room for the family or a playroom for the children.

Mrs. America Gets a Preview Of Her 'Kitchen of Tomorrow'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOLEDO, Ohio, June 30—The "Kitchen of Tomorrow" has been completed for Mrs. America. It made its bow before some 50 manufacturers, newspaper and magazine representatives here, yesterday, and is waiting now to be produced in volume.

It's a glorified kitchen, but practical beyond the dreams of homekeepers a few generations ago. In fact it's almost as far a cry from the kitchens grandmother knew as Cinderella's coach was from the pumpkin. And it's a round-the-clock room, easily converted for other uses.

Produced in volume, this glorified kitchen of tomorrow is within reach of the small home-owner's pocketbook, the designer believes —H. Creston Doner, chief of the department of design for the Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Company. Glass is, of course, used liberally in the kitchen, but any manufacturer, it's said, can make and sell it.

No Pots or Pans to Wash

Mrs. America, in this "Kitchen of Tomorrow," can do three-quarters of her work sitting down. She'll hardly ever have to stoop or bend. She'll have no pots or pans to wash, but will cook in the same dishes used for serving, and she'll be able to go out for the afternoon while automatic timers stand guard over the dinner as it cooks. Cabinets will have sliding doors of glass. Mrs. American will even have a special cabinet that dries dish towels with the heat generated by the compressor that refrigerates her food!

More than that, Mrs. America will have a kitchen that converts in a flash into handsome extra living space where "the girls" can play bridge or the youngsters can knock out a fast game of table tennis.

Spaciousness and brightness characterize the "Kitchen of Tomorrow." In reality, it is two rooms, kitchen and dining alcove, with remarkable accessability, one to the other. The dining table's decorated glass top is attached directly to the wall and swings up to form a decorative mural, opening up still another room for play or other use. Wall-size picture windows bring the outdoors in.

Advantages of Glass

"By executing our ideas in full-scale model, we hope to help other designers and manufacturers point the way to a better postwar world," Mr. Doner said at the preview. Other than that, our sole interest lies in demonstrating some of the decorative and utilitarian advantages of glass."

All essential equipment is so designed that it may be closed when not in use. A graceful buffet is finished in a wood-grain pattern that blends with other furnishings.

But it is in the individual equipment units that the housewife will find her greatest delight.

The sink and dishwasher are completely enclosed, and the sink cover is designed so that when it is raised and slid behind the unit, it flashes light over the work area. A white vitrolite undersurface serves as a splash panel. Foot pedals operate the faucets, leaving hands free. The built-in dishwasher uses corner space that would otherwise be wasted.

Revolutionary is the word for the cooking unit, also hooded and self-illuminating, which does away with pots and pans and hazardous open burners. Instead, it is fitted with removable recessed utensils which do double duty as serving dishes at the table. Built into the same unit, for convenience and efficiency, are the waffle iron, sandwich grill and automatic toaster, while a complete food mixing outfit is within fingertip reach nearby.

Triple-Duty Oven

Mr. Doner threw aside the old-time back-bending oven of limited utility and developed in its stead a triple-duty oven, pan-frying griddle and rotary barbecue. Installed at the same convenient working level as the cooking unit, it is covered by a steamtable-like hood of heat-tempered glass which provides full visibility. An electric motor drives the barbecue spit, raises or lowers the heating element and opens or shuts the hood.

A dream-come-true refrigerator has four times the capacity of present models. It serves as a convenient service counter, supporting an illuminated china cabinet and separating kitchen and dining alcove. Following the principle of food storage lockers, it has divided compartments and individual temperature controls, bulk storage space, and turntable sectional shelves allowing service direct to the dining table.

Despite its radical departure from the traditional, the streamlined beauty of the kitchen was achieved with familiar materials, Mr. Doner told the preview audience.

"What we have done," he said, "is to rearrange and redesign the kitchen for utmost efficiency and convenience, adapting materials and devices of demonstrated value in new ways."

Congress Put In Deadlock On Finances

Continued from Page 1

were 22 not voting; on the second vote, 29 were not voting.

Conferees had worked out a so-called compromise in which the three men would have been kept on the pay roll until Nov. 15, when their pay would stop unless the President submitted the names to the Senate for confirmation in the meantime.

Dodd Cleared by FCC

Dr. Lovett is Secretary to the Virgin Islands Government, a former Chicago University English professor. One of his sons was killed in the Army in World I. Dr. Lovett is accused by Representative Dies of being unpatriotic. Dr. Watson and Dr. Dodd are employees of the Federal Communications Commission.

The FCC announced yesterday that an investigation had failed to substantiate charges of false, misleading and conflicting statements made against Dr. Dodd, an employee in the Commission's foreign radio unit. He was alleged to have made conflicting statements to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Civil Service Commission, and the House appropriations subcommittee which investgated charges of subversion by federal employees.

"On the basis of all of the pertinent documents, the records of other hearings and upon the testimony given in the hearing today," the FCC said, "the Commission finds that none of the charges is substantiated. It accordingly directs that the said charges be dismissed."

Bees Contributing Much to Winning War

SARATOGA, Wyo., June 30 (AP)—Bees will win the war as quickly as guns, says Apiarist H. J. States and his wife. In fact, guns without beeswax just won't work well, they explain.

They're expanding from 300 hives of bees in 1941 to 800 this year—which means 100,000 instead of 42,000 pounds of honey, and 3,000 instead of 1,000 pounds of beeswax.

Honey helps when sugar's scarce, they said; and beeswax is used to coat almost all types of ammunition, as well as for pharmaceutical and chemical-warfare purposes.

And busy or not, bees still manage to help farm production by pollination of the crops, says Mr. States.

Plea for Minorities

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., June 30 (AP)—Outlawing of race persecution by international agreement was urged June 27 at the fifty-sixth annual convention of the Independent Order Brith Abraham.

Grand Master Herman Hoffman, in an address prepared for the opening of the three-day session, outlined a broad program for the rehabilitation of European Jews and other minorities as a postwar reconstruction project. His recommendations included:

1. A world-wide police authority to safeguard the rights of minorities.
2. A postwar haven for Jews in Palestine.
3. Liberalization of immigration quotas by democratic nations to permit rehabilitation of Jewish refugees.
4. A central agency, set up under Allied supervision, to feed victims of Nazi oppression.

Partial Payment Aids Soldier Beneficiaries

NEW YORK, June 30 (AP)—Alexander E. Patterson, Executive Vice-President of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, announced today the company had adopted a plan under which partial payment would be made on request to the beneficiary of a man killed in the armed service immediately after notice of death from Washington.

Payment of the balance of the policy would be made upon receipt of the official certificate, Mr. Patterson said the plan was intended to avert temporary hardship which might result unless funds were made available to beneficiaries.

Arizona's Marriages Of Minors Recognized

LOS ANGELES, June 30 (AP)—Arizona-permitted marriages of girls 16 or older and boys 18 or older are now legal in California, even though parental consent is lacking, Superior Judge Roy V. Rhodes ruled yesterday.

Since the ages of consent in Arizona have been raised by statute to 16 and 18 for girls and boys, respectively, he said, marriages of minors who have attained these ages cannot be annulled here. Previously the consent ages in Arizona were prescribed only by common law as 12 for girls and 14 for boys.

Military Wastes Charged In Senate-House Talks

Continued from Page 1

the extent of more than $200,000,000,000?"

Truman Cites Waste

Taking up the debate, Senator Harry F. Truman, (D) of Missouri, Chairman of the Senate's Special Defense Investigating Committee, charged that the Army and Navy knew "how to waste money better than any other organization I've ever had anything to do with."

He declared that on an ordnance plant construction job recently visited by the Truman Committee the "waste" amounted to $25,000,000, and charged that instances of Army and Navy extravagance could be added up to equal all the waste ever attributed to "boondoggling" under the Works Progress Administration or other prewar relief operations.

Senator Byrd appended the remark that "my investigation and observation have led me to the conclusion that the war expenditures for the production of the implements of war and for our war preparations have been unnecessarily extravagant and wasteful." Despite these and similar expressions of concern, however, only 24 of the Senate's 96 Senators were on the floor when the record-breaking War Department bill was passed.

Report in the House

The high cost of war weapons, and the reasons therefore, concerned more than the Senate. In the House, Representative Albert J. Engel (R) of Michigan, reporting on a 44-day inspection tour of 47 war plants, laid the high figures to excessive wages paid to unskilled workers, farm boys, and store clerks who, he charged, were in some instances receiving as much pay as high-ranking Army officers.

At the moment a big battleship is estimated to cost $97,000,000, or as much as a fair-sized university plant. New York's Radio City cost only $100,000,000. Four-motored bombers, of which four have been lost in a day's raiding, cost $450,000 to $500,000 apiece. A Garand rifle costs about $80. Representative Engel asks why a Springfield rifle should cost $60 when a commercial rifle sells at much less.

Saving in New Contracts

Making reply to the critics of high-priced weapons, War and Navy Department officials point to the cost of producing the machine tools and factories to build these implements so new to American factories. They stress that automobiles when first produced cost double and triple what they do now. They argue that while weapons have become largely standardized in production now, models are constantly being changed as the result of battlefield experience, while constant increases in labor and material costs have offset to some extent the over-all savings effected through volume production.

One factor bound to figure more strongly in the future cost of wartime products, it was remarked in nonofficial circles, is the rising tide of inflation, which, it was predicted, will set in with greater force if prices and wages are allowed to break through the President's "hold-the-line" order.

A genuinely "saving" factor in the high cost of war equipment, Army spokesmen said, is the contract renegotiation program under which war plant contracts with the Army, Navy, and Maritime Commission are undergoing review for the purpose either of recapturing excessive profits or lowering the price on future deliveries. Renegotiation procedures are now beginning to reach more and more firms, and an estimated $2,850,000,000 has already been saved by the price adjustments effected.

Wallace-Jones Row Inquiry To Be Asked in Congress

Continued from Page 1

thing to get Congress back in tune with the Administration, the OWM Director, recalling his years of office in Congress, replied:

"I know better than to try to get Congress in line. Congress is all right, but the weather is not."

Specifically, the Vice-President charged Mr. Jones and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, of which the Secretary of Commerce is Chairman, with having "failed dismally" to carry out a mandate of Congress to stock-pile strategic materials before the assault on Pearl Harbor, and then of seriously hindering the Board of Economic Warfare which Mr. Wallace heads, in its efforts to obtain such materials after the war began.

Mr. Jones in a quick, brief reply, denied any serious delay and declared that no more than 10 per cent of the R. F. C.'s purchases and commitments were initiated by the BEW and that less than 5 per cent of the $1,600,000,000 in strategic materials actually obtained could be credited to BEW initiative.

Mr. Jones promised a detailed response would be forthcoming.

'Battle of Washington'

In further sharp comment on the controversy, Representative Raymond S. Springer (R) of Indiana told the House today that the "Battle of Washington" nad reached "a crescendo of thinly veiled innuendoes and crashing derogations."

President Roosevelt, queried at his press conference about this latest outbreak of the Wallace-Jones feud, said the Wallace attack came as a complete surprise to him, a remark which was taken to indicate that he had not seen or approved the Wallace document before delivery.

Simultaneously the President said he blamed some newspapermen for the bickering in Washington, declaring that he could give flocks of examples to show that newspapermen, and particularly columnists, were responsible for the tumult in the capital. The radio was also responsible but not to the same extent, he added. He remarked, however, that he didn't mean to blame newspapermen for the Jones-Wallace blow-off.

Congress, meanwhile, exhibited anew its intentions of maintaining control of the war effort on the domestic front firmly in its hands by showing sharp concern over, and promising investigations of, the rapidly piling up of War and Navy Department expenditures.

Subsidy Maneuvers

Congressional spokesmen charged there were serious elements of "waste and extravagance" in the military expenditure picture, while Congress simultaneously gave attention to the business of ending consumer subsidies on the domestic food front.

Even as Congressional conferees on the Commodity Credit Corporation were finally agreeing on a flat prohibition of the price roll backs already begun by the Office of Price Administration, the National War Labor Board warned that rising food prices are threatening its wage stabilization program.

Pointing out that the increased cost of food has already worked a hardship on many wage earners whose wage rates have been stabilized in accordance with the policy of Congress in the Oct. 2 Stabilization Act, the NWLB indirectly hinted that its "Little Steel" cost of living formula, main yardstick for granting wage increases, would have to be revised upward if the cost of living continues to rise. The formula allows a 15 per cent increase in wages above Jan. 1, 1941, levels. Department of Labor records show that the cost of living rose 24 per cent between January, 1941, and April, 1943.

"From October, 1942, through April, 1943, the cost of living increased by 5.2 per cent," the NWLB's statement said. "This increase was principally in the cost of food. Food prices in general increased 12.9 per cent. The prices of fresh fruits and vegetables, considered separately, increased 57.9 per cent.

"This increased cost of food has already worked a hardship on many wage earners whose wage rates have been stabilized; particularly upon those in the lower wage groups, the greater part of whose income is spent for food."

While Congress with one hand was cutting off funds for consumer subsidies, mainstay of the OPA's price control program at this juncture, with the other a Senate Appropriations subcommittee gave the OPA all the money the President had asked for it and removed a restriction on its power to pay consumer subsidies imposed in the House last week.

Last-Minute Fight

The Administration made a last-minute fight for its limited consumer subsidy program in the conference committee on the Commodity Credit Corporation hill, but lost. The Committee, in effect, prohibited the OPA from starting subsidy programs without express permission of Congress.

Under general powers granted by Congress, the OPA has already ordered a roll-back on butter and on meat.

The Congressional conferees said these roll-backs, to be paid for by subsidies to processors, must be liquidated by Aug. 1. The prohibition against subsidies would not apply to those paid to alleviate transportation bottlenecks or increase oroduction of critical materials.

All Administration officials have not agreed with the OPA on subsidies. A difference of opinion on whether to hold prices down by means of subsidies or let them rise to encourage greater production was behind the resignation this week of Chester C. Davis as War Food Administrator.

In replacing him yesterday, Marvin Jones, former Congressman and judge, admitted he had tackled a tough job, but declared, "If we work together, plan properly, and recognize the production and marketing problems of the farmer and the processing and distributing problems of the food industry, I am confident we can supply the necessary demands for food, provided, of course, that God in his infinite wisdom blesses us with good weather."

The new War Food Administrator has been made a member of the War Mobilization Committee and the War Production Board, policy-making groups on which his predecessor was not priviliged to sit, it was announced at the White House.

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Treason Case Reversed By Appeals Court

CHICAGO, June 30 (AP)—The first case of treason ever tried in Illinois collapsed yesterday in the U. S. Circuit Court of appeals, where three judges ruled unanimously that there had been serious errors in the proceedings and trial.

Three men were saved from the electric chair by the Appellate Court's opinion. Their wives were spared from 25 years' imprisonment and $10,000 fines.

The defendants, all middle-aged Chicagoans who came to this country from Germany after World War I, were Hans and Erna Haupt, Otto and Kate Wergin, and Walter and Lucille Froehling.

They were convicted of treason by a District Court jury last Nov. 14, accused of sheltering and assisting the Haupts' 22-year-old son, Herbert, who was one of the eight Nazi saboteurs smuggled into the United States aboard submarines a year ago. Young Haupt and five fellow conspirators were executed in Washington last Aug. 8.

The conviction of his parents and their friends was reversed by the Appellate Court yesterday and their cases remanded for new trials.

In appealing, the defendants raised 65 issues, but the Court held that many of them could be disposed of as frivolous and without merit.

"There are a number, however, which raise serious questions concerning the validity of the proceedings and the trial," the Appellate Judges stated. "Most serious are the attack upon the indictment, the admission of statements procured from the defendants, the refusal of the Court to allow a severance, and the Court's charge to the jury."

After finding the indictment valid, the Court turned its attention to 14 written statements "or confessions" which were introduced into evidence. ". . . .We think there is no escape from the conclusion that the statements admitted in the instant case were improper under these recent holdings of the Supreme Court," the Judges said.

"At no time were any of the defendants advised by counsel or otherwise as to their legal rights or what rights they were being deprived of by the failure of the arresting officers (F. B. I. agents) to immediately take them before a committing officer."

On the question of separate trials, the Appellate Court ruled that the District Court erred in not granting them.

United States Attorney J. Albert Woll, who directed the prosecution, was preparing a motion for a rehearing which will be presented to the Appellate Court within the next 10 days.

Bill Subtracting 'A' From WAAC Passes Senate

WASHINGTON, June 30 (AP)—Legislation dropping an "A" out of the WAAC and placing its members in the United States Army until six months after the war was passed by the Senate yesterday and sent to the White House.

The Senate adopted a conference report renaming the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps as the Women's Army Corps, raising the age limits for membership from 45 to 50, and placing the WACS under Army regulations.

The War Department had requested the legislation several months ago, explaining to the House Military Committee that under the original organization members of the WAAC were not subject to military discipline and were not eligible for pension and other benefits payable to members of the regular military establishment.

The legislation makes it possible to punish Waacs by courts martial for infractions of Army regulations, entitles them to pension benefits, and makes them eligible for benefits under the Allotment and Allowance Act.

The legislation also provides that present members of the Auxiliary desiring to remain must take a new oath, similar to that taken by soldiers. Those not desiring to become a part of the Regular Army, Committee members said, may obtain a discharge.

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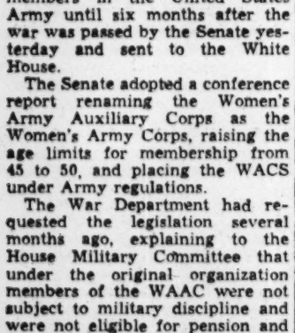

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For the benefit of parents, the films are classified by their suitability for (M) mature people; (Y) young people; (C) children.

The Movie Guide will be brought up to date and published weekly on Wednesdays.

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AMAZING MRS. HOLLIDAY—Deanna Durbin shines in serious role, with songs, as American girl who rescues nine refugee children from China. She masquerades as widow with amusing results.—M. Y. C.
ALL BY MYSELF—Variations on triangle situation, with advertising business setting, and song-dance relief all so-so.—M. Y.
AMERICAN EMPIRE—Western, with Texas soon after Civil War as scene, showing failure of rancher's attempt to set up prairie empire. Fair support for a double bill.—M. Y
ANDY HARDY'S DOUBLE LIFE—Andy winds up his affairs in Carvel and departs for college. Amusing, sometimes touching, sometimes overdone.—M. Y. C.
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ARMY SURGEON—Pretty Army nurse and two rival soldiers in a World War I romance.—M. Y.
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AT THE FRONT IN NORTH AFRICA—Technicolor record of United States invasion, showing tanks, planes and soldiers in action.—M. Y.
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BATAAN—"Dispensables" hold up Japanese advance against MacArthur with melodramatic finality.—M.
BEHIND PRISON WALLS—Misleading title for mildly entertaining satire on big business.—M. Y.
BIG STREET—Fantasy about a bus boy's devotion to an injured night club singer unaware of his sacrifices.—M.
BLACK RAVEN—Wholesale murder in inn.—M.
BLACK SWAN—Rafael Sabatini's pirate story in Technicolor with trimmings.—M. Y.
BLOCKED TRAIL—The Three Mesquiteers round up the bandits again.—M. Y. C.
BOMBARDIER—Friendly enemies in crews that dropped bombs on Tokyo. Exciting melodrama, strongly masculine in interest.—M. Y.
BOOGIE MAN WILL GET YOU—Burlesque of horror films, amusing in its way.—M. Y.
BOSTON BLACKIE GOES HOLLYWOOD—Reformed crook retrieves diamond while playing horse with cops and robbers.—M. Y.
BUCKSKIN FRONTIER—Western about railroad builders. Exceptional cast, trite story.—M. Y. C.
CAIRO—Burlesque of spy melodramas with vocal interludes.—M. Y.
CAPTIVE WILD WOMAN—Mad surgeon transforms ape into woman, who reverts to ape and kills him. Morbid stuff for horror film fans only.—M.
CASABLANCA—Absorbing melodrama about Nazi-hunted refugees who haunt a tough American's saloon while awaiting passage to Lisbon.—M.
CAT PEOPLE—Witchcraft melodrama in modern setting, cleverly directed, plausibly acted.—M. Y.
CHATTERBOX—Musical farce about movie and radio cutups, with melodramatic finish.—M. Y. C.
CHETNIKS—Effort to honor Draja Mikhailovich and his Yugoslav guerrillas results in tame war melodrama.—M. Y
CHEYENNE ROUNDUP—Twins—hero and villain—in well-paced musical western.—M. Y. C.
CHINA—American schoolteacher's devotion to pupils in China stirs callous salesman to rousing deeds in aid of Chinese.—M. Y.
CHINA GIRL—Melodrama about U. S. newspaperman and Chinese teacher's daughter, against war background. Realistic bombing climax.—M. Y.
CITY WITHOUT MEN—Flier's wife rescues unjustly convicted husband from prison in routine melodrama that wanders in plot, while achieving considerable excitement.—M. Y
CLANCY STREET BOYS—East Side Kids lick gangsters in roughhouse kidnap melodrama.—M. Y
COMMANDOS STRIKE AT DAWN—Sincere, moving, exciting story of battle against Nazis.—M. Y.
CONEY ISLAND—Honky-tonk singer's rise to fame as Broadway musical star. Georgeous Technicolor. Will please Betty Grable's following.—M. Y.
CORREGIDOR—Siege and fall of Corregidor used rather cheaply in triangle plot.—M. Y.
COWBOY IN MANHATTAN—Class B backstage musical about boy and girl beset by Tin-Pan-Alley chiselers.—M. Y. C.
CRASH DIVE—Night commando raid in Technicolor. Good romantic melodrama of submarine war.—M. Y.
CRYSTAL BALL—Heavy-handed romantic farce about girl who gets her man by masquerading as fortune teller.—M. Y
DAYS OF OLD CHEYENNE—Crooked politician fails to sidetrack law-and-order cowboy.—M. Y. C.
DEADMAN'S GULCH—Careful formula Western about gangster operators of freight line.—M. Y. C.
DESERT VICTORY—Thrilling British documentary about Montgomery's successful November attack against Rommel in Egypt.—M. Y.
DESPERADOES—Technicolor photography in western story with standard plot.—M. Y.
DESPERATE JOURNEY—Implausibility, speed, and excitement as RAF bomber crew, brought down over Germany, escape to England.—M. Y.
DEVIL WITH HITLER—Burlesque in which Satan tricks Hitler into performing a good deed. Sparingly funny.—M. Y.
DIARY OF A NAZI—Soviet war picture that makes Russia hero of story and women saboteurs its heroines. Absorbing, thrilling, even humorous at times.—M. Y
DIXIE—Technicolor musical with impersonation of Dan Emmett, who wrote famous play and helped start Negro minstrelsy.—M. Y. C.
DIXIE DUGAN—Supporting comedy for double bill, seeking to make fun of wartime Washington—M. Y.
DR. GILLESPIE'S NEW ASSISTANT—Kildare series without Dr. Kildare, in a comedy of bride who feigns amnesia to conceal former marriage.—M. Y.
EDGE OF DARKNESS—Story of Nazi brutality during occupation of town in Norway. Too much killing for general audience, otherwise excellent of kind.—M.
EYES OF THE UNDERWORLD—Honest police chief is framed and cleared in 61 minutes.—M. Y.
FALCON STRIKES BACK—Falsely accused hero rounds up real culprits.—M. Y.
FALL IN—Rival sergeants provide more of slapstick fun furnished in "Tanks a Million."—M. Y. C.
FALSE FACES—District attorney clears son of false murder charge in sincere, but slow-moving melodrama.—M. Y.
FIGHTING BUCKAROO—The hero saves the ranch in a rip-snorting western.—M. Y. C.
FIGHTING FRONTIER—Daring cowboy poses as outlaw and captures bandits in satisfactory minor Western.—M. Y. C.
FLIGHT FOR FREEDOM—Made reckless by lover's fickleness, girl aviator tragically pilots ship to disaster in far Pacific on Navy mission.—M.
FLYING FORTRESS—Mediocre film about Yanks in the R. A. F., climaxed by raid over Berlin.—M. Y.
FOLLOW THE BAND—Modest musical about farmer-trombonist in night club.—M. Y. C.
FOREVER AND A DAY—History of 140-year-old London house provides thread which brings in more than 70 film players in series of patriotic incidents.—M. Y. C.
FORTRESS ON THE VOLGA—Russian picture of defense of Tsaritsin (Stalingrad) against Germans and White Russians in 1918, showing how Soviet emerged from First World War chaos.—M.
FRANKENSTEIN MEETS THE WOLF MAN—Double portion chiller-diller strictly for horror trade.—M.
GENTLE GANGSTER—Reformed bootlegger cleans up racketeers.—M. Y.
GHOSTS ON THE LOOSE—East Side Kids raid propaganda lair.—M. Y.
GHOST AND THE GUEST—Rehash of mystery play routines.—M. Y.
GHOST RIDER—Johnny Mack Brown helps Sheriff Hatton round up killer gang.—M. Y. C.
GILDERSLEEVE'S BAD DAY—Radio comic with peculiar laugh blunders into new mess of trouble that may interest his listening public.—M. Y. C.
GIRL TROUBLE—Romantic farce about a South American in New York to borrow millions for his rubber plantations.—M.
GOOD MORNING, JUDGE—Mediocre program comedy, with music, about man and woman songsmiths who try to outsmart each other, then marry.—M. Y.
GUADALAJARA—Mexican-made film, with folk songs for musical interest in conventional story of two girls who nearly marry wrong men.—M. Y.
GYANDEV OF INDIA—Talking picture made in Bombay about a semi-legendary prophet who revived a religion on man's brotherhood. Native pageantry and music.—M. Y.
HANGMEN ALSO DIE—Gestapo searches valely for Czech assassin of Nazi leader in Prague. Exciting melodramatic mystery.—M.
HAPPY GO LUCKY—Caribbean capers and song specialties, done in Technicolor.—M. Y.
HARD WAY—Ruthless heroine maneuvers sister-in-law from poverty to theatrical fame. Candid but sordid study, well-acted.—M.
HARRIGAN'S KID—Offensive, dishonest jockey reforms, thanks to affection for horse and benevolent employer.—M. Y.
HAUNTED RANCH—Range busters find money stolen from Denver mint. Program filler.—M. Y. C.
HE HIRED THE BOSS—Stuart Erwin as the worm who turns. Topical program filler.—M. Y. C.
HE'S MY GUY—Backstage musical, pleasantly familiar for Class B double bills.—M. Y. C.
HI, BUDDY—Unpretentious musical with singing and dancing specialties.—M. Y. C.
HIDDEN HAND—Melodrama about deranged murderer. Weak in story, direction and acting.—M.
HIGH EXPLOSIVE—Reckless, selfish truck driver finally sacrifices himself in good cause. Exciting trick plot.—M. Y
HITLER, DEAD OR ALIVE—Alcatraz graduates go to Berlin to "get" Hitler.—M. Y.
HIT PARADE OF 1943—Romance of Tin Pan Alley with too-smart writer improved by affection of sweet girl composer.—M. Y.
HITLER'S CHILDREN—Tragic story of effect upon boy and girl in Germany of Fuhrer's systematic education of youth.—M. Y.
HI 'YA, CHUM—Ritz Brothers raise corn in melange of slap dance, and knockabout antics.—M. Y. C.
HOPPY SERVES A WRIT—Hopalong Cassidy catches bandits. Evergreen melodramatics.—M. Y. C.
HOW'S ABOUT IT?—Tin Pan Alley romance that will be enjoyed by those who like Andrews Sisters' style of warbling.—M. Y. C.
HUMAN COMEDY—William Saroyan's pleasant and touching comment upon life in a small town and a particular family as affected by the war.—M. Y. C.
I ESCAPED FROM THE GESTAPO—Forger discovers that men who helped him get out of prison are Nazi agents and turns them in.—M. Y.
I WALKED WITH A ZOMBIE—Morbid phony horrors.—M.
IDAHO—Western, well done, with singing ranger who rounds up bank robbers.—M. Y. C.
IMMORTAL SERGEANT—Libyan desert war story, weakened by cliches and romantic interludes.—M. Y.
INVISIBLE AGENT—Spy story utilizing camera tricks, brutalities and Keystone comedy.—M. Y.
IN WHICH WE SERVE—Gallant and moving story of British destroyer, the men who operate it, the homes they guard. Notable acting.—M. Y.
IT COMES UP LOVE—Modestly amusing. Gloria Jean comedy romance with songs.—M. Y. C.
IT AIN'T HAY—Abbott and Costello in knockabout antics involving ancient nag and champion race horse.—M. Y. C.
JACARE—Camera record of expedition up Amazon to capture alligators and other creatures.—M. Y.
JITTERBUGS—Laurel and Hardy tangle with crooks and recover girl's bank roll amid slapstick antics and musical turns.—M. Y. C.
JOURNEY FOR MARGARET—Story of correspondent and wife who adopt war-orphaned children in England. Slow-paced and emotional narrative. Two delightful youngsters in cast.—M. Y.
JOURNEY INTO FEAR—Orson Welles in thriller as Turkish secret agent who protects American armament engineer from Nazi agents.—M. Y.
JUNIOR ARMY—Freddie Bartholomew and the Dead End kids unmask Nazi agent.—M. Y. C.
KEEP 'EM SLUGGING—Dead End and East Side Kids slap down each other, then get together to catch perpetrators of crime. It's all a matter of taste.—M.
KEEPER OF THE FLAME—Secret fascist post humously exposed in absorbing melodrama.—M. Y.
KID DYNAMITE—East Side Kids tangle successfully with thugs trying to exploit a boxing match, then join up for war.—M. Y. C.
KID RIDES AGAIN—Billy the Kid, framed for a crime he didn't commit, rounds up gang. Routine Western.—M. Y.
KING OF THE COWBOYS—Roy Rogers sings and shoots his way through well-made, finely paced western about saboteurs masquerading as carnival entertainers.—M. Y. C.

Recent Releases

ALASKA HIGHWAY—Melodrama about building of Alcan highway, with romantic rivalry of two brothers for a girl's interest, all in passable Class B style.—M. Y.
BOY FROM STALINGRAD—Hollywood melodrama for juveniles, purporting to show how small Russian boys pamper Nazi war machine.—M. Y. C.
COLT COMRADES—Hopalong Cassidy, in another of series of western melodramas, outwits crooks who would steal water from his ranch.—M. Y. C.
COWBOY COMMANDOS—Range Busters tangle with Nazi saboteurs in rather foolish western.—M. Y. C.
GET GOING—Fair melodramatic farce about wartime Washington, with night club entertainment, spies, and a comic detective for trimmings.—M. Y.
GOOD LUCK, MR. YATES—War worker, falsely accused of spying, saves shipyard and wins vindication. Fair patriotic melodrama.—M. Y. C.
HENRY ALDRICH SWINGS IT—Henry goes romantic briefly, because of pretty music teacher, and has encounter with crooks in formula melodramatic comedy.—M. Y.
IT'S A GREAT LIFE—More Blondie and Dagwood comic strip adventures, this time with a horse.—M. Y. C.
PILOT NO. FIVE—Regenerated tool of corrupt politician pays debt to free society by suicide bombing of Japanese warship in exciting, plotty melodrama.—M. Y.
RHYTHM PARADE—Low budget musical for the minor duals.—M. Y.
SONG OF TEXAS—Roy Rogers sings and shoots his way through a lively western session with the dishonest operators of a rodeo.—M. Y. C.
STAGE DOOR CANTEEN—Glorifying the Canteen's service to the soldiers and sailors in New York. With many stage and screen luminaries, and six name bands.—M. Y. C.
THUMBS UP—Passable minor musical about an American singer who learns to place the good of the Allied war effort ahead of her personal ambition.—M. Y. C.
YOUNGEST PROFESSION—A girl autograph hunter meets Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon, and other movie stars amusingly, and manages to entangle her parents in harmless but annoying gossip.—M. Y. C.

LADIES' DAY—Farce about domestic affairs of baseball players. Lupe Velez sets pace.—M. Y. C.
LADY OF BURLESQUE—Backstage murder mystery melodrama in sexy setting.—M.
LADY BODYGUARD—Pretty girl safeguards test pilot from schemers who would benefit from his passing. For those who can accept any subject for sake of laugh.—M.
LADY GANGSTER—Mediocre crime melodrama.—M.
LAND OF HUNTED MEN—Range Busters help round up robbers. Fair program supporter. M. Y. C.
LASSE-MAJA—Pleasant Swedish film about adventures of Eighteenth Century Robin Hood. M. Y.
LAST WILL OF MR. MABUSE—Well-made but morbid mystery story, a study of criminal insanity, with excursions into hypnotism, ghosts and "transmigration of souls."—M.
LAW OF THE NORTHWEST—Mounties defeat land grabbers in ordinary melodrama.—M. Y. C.
LEATHER BURNERS—Hopalong Cassidy catches cattle rustlers again.—M. Y. C.
LET'S HAVE FUN—Mild program comedy for those who enjoy Bert Gordon's radio humor as "the mad Russian."—M. Y. C.
LEOPARD MAN—Morbid melodrama about man of twisted mentality who kills young women during spells of aberration. Almost continuously seeks to evoke sense of fear.—M.
LIFE OF SIMON BOLIVAR—Exhaustive and historically accurate Mexican film biography of liberator of Latin-American countries.—M. Y.
LONDON BLACKOUT MURDERS—Machine-made mystery thriller about murderer who takes justice into his own hands.—M.
LONE PRAIRIE—Uneven western, exciting at times, with cowboys rounding up pay roll robbers in romance of the open spaces.—M. Y. C.
LUCKY JORDAN—Melodrama in which drafted racketeers goes A. W. O. L., sees the light, and nabs spies.—M.
LUCKY LEGS—Playboy bequeaths million to show girls, who becomes romantically interested in lawyer hired by relatives to contest will. Racketeers also make play for money. Idle hour fluff.—M. Y.
MAGNIFICENT DOPE—Intermittently amusing as rustic teaches some New Yorkers to relax.—M. Y.
MAISIE GETS HER MAN—Mildly entertaining episode. Down-at-heel characters, a would-be vaudevillian, and a swindler figure in story.—M. Y.
MAN FROM THUNDER RIVER—Wild Bill Elliott and Gabby outsmart crooked mine owner in fast-paced routine meller.—M. Y. C.
MAN IN THE TRUNK—Fairly bright reworking of mystery comedy in which revenant helps solve his own murder.—M. Y.
MAN OF COURAGE—Well-made routine whodunit about wife falsely accused of killing husband.—M.
MANTRAP—Passable minor mystery tale with Scotland Yard sleuth unmasking killer.—M. Y.
MARGIN FOR ERROR—Murder mystery with pseudo-political overtones. Not too successful derivation from play.—M. Y.
MASHENKA—Tenderly told, charmingly acted love story which concludes amid scenes on Russo-Finnish front.—M. Y
MAYOR OF 44TH STREET—Pedestrian melodrama with swing music interludes. Hoodlumism featured in story.—M.
MASQUERADE—Russian version of century-old tragic poem by Lermontov, with Byronic hero who learns that he cannot look with contempt upon less clever men.—M. Y.
McGUERINS FROM BROOKLYN—William Bendix in robust fun among the taxidrivers, with domestic entanglements straightened out at Max Baer's health farm.—M. Y.
MEANEST MAN IN THE WORLD—Jack Benny tries to be mean (but it goes against his nature) in a fairly amusing farce.—M. Y. C.
MEN IN HER LIFE—Lachrymose tale about carnival rider who becomes great ballerina.—M
MEXICAN SPITFIRE'S ELEPHANT—Another triangle of scrambled identities involving Uncle Matt, the bibulous Lord Epping, and Carmalita Jewel smugglers, too.—M.
MISSION TO MOSCOW—Elaborate screening of former U. S. Ambassador Davies' report on Russia's friendship for United Nations.—M. Y.
MISTER BIG—Juvenile jive session.—M. Y.
MOON AND SIXPENCE—Candid, unorthodox, frequently amazing, and not altogether successful film about broken who deserts family to become painter. Excellent performance by George Sanders.—M.
MOON IS DOWN—Impressive translation of Steinbeck's novel about occupation of Norwegian town by Nazi troops, and their inability to make townspeople cower.—M. Y.
MORE THE MERRIER—Washington's housing shortage becomes subject of well-written, neatly-acted romantic farce.—M. Y
MR. LUCKY—Draft-dodging gambler becomes patriotic member of merchant marine in fairly entertaining melodramatic romance.—M. Y.
MURDER IN TIMES SQUARE—Mystery melodrama for lower brackets.—M.
MY FRIEND FLICKA—Picturesque and touching story of boy's gain in confidence through owning filly. Filmed in Technicolor.—M. Y. C.
MY SON, THE HERO—Strained comedy about down-at-heels fight promoter who puts up successful-businessman front to impress boy. M. Y.
MYSTERIOUS DOCTOR—Chilling shocker that contains all the ingredients non-addicts dislike.—M.
NEXT OF KIN—Absorbing British mystery, warning against loose talk in war effort.—M. Y.
NIGHT FOR CRIME—Routine "quickie" about a film studio murder and kidnaping.—M. Y
NIGHT PLANE FROM CHUNGKING—War melodrama for lower brackets.—M.
ONE DANGEROUS NIGHT—Lone Wolf, reformed robber, falsely accused this time, slickly catches murderer for cops.—M. Y.
OVER MY DEAD BODY—Burlesque in which author of mystery thrillers finds himself suspected of murder. Moderately amusing.—M. Y
OX-BOW INCIDENT—Also rule makes tragic mistake on Nevada frontier, 1885, indictment of lynch law anywhere, any time. Nervy spectators can take it.—M.
PAYOFF—Reporter tracks down gangsters who are exploiting a great city. Well-made pattern melodrama.—M. Y.
PITURI—Australian-made mystery romance involving lady novelist and white savage.—M.
POWERS GIRL—Comedy romance about photographer and two sisters, one of whom wants to be model. Benny Goodman's "hot licks" welcome.—M.
PRESENTING LILY MARS—Backstage musical, with Judy Garland as country girl determined to act. Romantic and spectacular.—M. Y. C.
PRELUDE TO WAR—Factual pictorial record, with commentary, of causes of World War II, starting with occupation of Manchuria.—M. Y. C.
PRIDE OF THE YANKEES—Incidents in life of Lou Gehrig. Entertaining, moving, and generally accurate; acted with warmth and sincerity. Several exciting baseball sequences.—M. Y. C.
PRISON MUTINY—Slightly artificial prison reform melodrama.—M. Y.
PURPLE V—Passable low-priced melodrama about downed British flier's escape from Germany.—M. Y.
QUIET, PLEASE, MURDER—Killer explains crimes by saying he enjoyed the fear of knowing he would be caught. He is.—M.
RANDOM HARVEST—Shell-shock victim marries girl who rehabilitates him. Struck by taxi, he remembers his real identity and nearly marries another girl. Long and sentimental.—M. Y.
RAVAGED EARTH—Record of Japanese brutalities in China, particularly Shanghai. Excessively gruesome.—M.
REDHEAD FROM MANHATTAN—Class B musical that gives Lupe Velez a dual role.—M. Y. C.
REVEILLE WITH BEVERLY—Musical film with just enough plot to introduce half a dozen swing bands and specialty acts.—M. Y. C.
RHYTHM OF THE ISLANDS—Minor musical diversion in South Seas spoofing the "let's-get-away-from-it-all" routine.—M. Y. C.
RIDERS OF THE NORTHWEST MOUNTED—Action picture with scenic setting.—M. Y. C.
RIDERS OF THE RIO GRANDE—Another bank-robbing western.—M. Y. C.
RIDING THROUGH NEVADA—Bandits bite dust as postal inspector picks up trail.—M. Y. C.
SADDLES AND SAGEBRUSH—Lucky Randall and Cannonball join settlers and right mess of wrongs in hot-scrapping western.—M. Y. C.
SAGEBRUSH LAW—Tim Holt rounds up bank swindlers and clears father's name in familiar melodramatic style.—M. Y. C.
SALUDOS AMIGOS—Superb Disney travelogue in South America. Amusing, entertaining, and instructive.—M. Y. C.
SALUTE FOR THREE—Irritely plotted musical program filler.—M. Y. C.
SARONG GIRL—Night club-crook set-up for routine musical melodrama.—M. Y.
SEVEN MILES FROM ALCATRAZ—Escaped convicts, still patriotic, beat up Nazi agents and save the plans. Minor melodrama.—M. Y.
SHADOW OF A DOUBT—Super Hitchcock thriller. Script, photography and acting excellent.—M. Y.
SHANTYTOWN—Unpretentious melodrama with music, about neighborhood tomboy who becomes radio singer.—M. Y. C.
SHERLOCK HOLMES IN WASHINGTON—Sherlock slickly prevents enemy agents from stealing important papers.—M. Y. C.
SHIP AHOY—Musical with dancers and comedians on job of tracking down spies.—M. Y.
SILVER SKATES—Good revue on ice, with Kenny Baker's singing and Belita's clever skating.—M. Y. C.
SLIGHTLY DANGEROUS—Shop girl's dream of handsome husband and luxury comes true after entertaining adventures.—M. Y. C.
SOMETHING TO SHOUT ABOUT—Vaudeville returns in a backstage musical which displays some good incidental talent Cole Porter songs.—M. Y.
SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE—Steadily entertaining British melodrama of return of vital war machines from France.—M. Y
SONG TO THE WIND—Italian-made musical romance about concert tenor. Pleasant though hampered by lack of English titles.—M. Y. C.
SPITFIRE—Leslie Howard in stirring British-made picture showing how the Spitfire fighting plane was brought to high efficiency.—M. Y. C.
SPY SHIP—Melodrama about spies and fifth columnists.—M.
SQUADRON LEADER X—English melodrama of the chase, skilfully done, with British hot on trail of tricky Nazi flier.—M. Y
STAR SPANGLED RHYTHM—Super all-star production in which some 43 of Paramount's headliners participate. If at first you don't see what you like, just wait a minute.—M. Y
STRANGER IN TOWN—Small-town political machine smashed in fair melodrama.—M. Y. C.
SWING YOUR PARTNERS—Popular radio entertainers in mild comedy with music about woman manufacturer who by going to work incog discovers how to treat workers better.—M. Y. C.
TAHITI HONEY—Backstage musical with Simone Simon heading a good cast in passable comedy designed for dual bills.—M. Y. C.
TARZAN TRIUMPHS—Johnny Weissmuller defeats Nazi parstroopers who drop into jungle.—M. Y.
TAXI, MISTER—Good-humored but not too bright taxi magnate exposes gangsters in comic melodrama.—M. Y. C.
TENNESSEE JOHNSON—Biographical drama of post-Civil War history, making President Johnson martyr in democracy's cause. Well acted.—M. Y. C.
TENTING TONIGHT ON THE OLD CAMPGROUND—Fair Western of stagecoach days.—M. Y. C.
THEY CAME TO BLOW UP AMERICA—FBI man masquerades as Nazi spy, outwits Gestapo, and rounds up saboteur. Exciting melodrama.—M. Y.
THEY GOT ME COVERED—Amusing farcical situations and abundance of snappy repartee in Bob Hope's familiar style.—M. Y
THIS LAND IS MINE—Mild schoolmaster emerges as hero of Nazi-dominated town. Exceptional cast, inspiring theme.—M. Y
TONIGHT WE RAID CALAIS—Melodrama about lone British saboteur working with French underground to blow up Nazi-occupied factory.—M. Y
TRUCK BUSTERS—Third-rate melodrama about lo dependents vs. racketeering monopolists.—M. Y.
TWO SENORITAS FROM CHICAGO—Fair backstage musical about three girls determined to get or stage.—M. Y.
TWO TICKETS FOR LONDON—Smooth and good, if slow-paced, melodrama about falsely accused fugitive.—M. Y.
TWO WEEKS TO LIVE—Lum 'n' Abner fans will enjoy this farce about efforts to get quick money out of hair-raising adventures.—M. Y. C.
WEST OF TEXAS—Modestly budgeted western with songs.—M. C.
WHITE SAVAGE—Technicolor South Seas romance of princess and fisherman.—M. Y. C.
WILD HORSE STAMPEDE—New western series starts with roundup of horse thieves.—M. Y. C.
WINGS OVER THE PACIFIC—Quickie South Seas stuff with war incidents for topicality.—M. Y. C.
YOUNG MR. PITT—Lavish, ponderous, somewhat overlengthy drama in which Pitt's leadership of England against Napoleon parallels, by implication, contemporary events. Well acted and directed, and generally accurate.—M. Y.

Salvage Drive In Britain Nets Big Stock Pile

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Britain's salvage campaign, which is being assisted by special salvage weeks all over the country, is already yielding big results. Seventeen million books have been recovered, more than 3,000,000 tons of waste paper, and 160,000 tons of rubber. This is enough rubber to equip 288,000 Lancaster bombers.

The biggest of Britain's salvage drives is being held in London. Its theme is "Salvage Saves Shipping," and during the fortnight of its run London is striving to surpass all its previous records in the collection and disposal of waste paper, scrap metal, bones, rags, rubber, and kitchen waste.

Twenty-eight boroughs and the City have made special plans for the campaign, of which a particular feature is the stress placed upon the recovery of old books.

London is aiming at collecting so many books that, if they were piled one on top of another, they would be 3,676 times as high as the Nelson Column in Trafalgar Square, or, if laid side by side, would pave the Arsenal football ground 15 books thick.

Three hundred thousand children from 800 schools are helping in the drive. They are collecting books from house to house, some especially energetic children collecting as many as 250 books each. This gives them the rank of Field Marshal in the army of Book Recovery Commandos. Twenty books makes a sergeant, 50 a captain, 75 a Colonel, and 100 a General.

Newspapers have contributed a great deal to the saving of shipping space. Before the war the daily consumption of newsprint was 3,428 tons. Today it is 628 tons. Six hundred tons of paper pulp each year are being saved by the simple expedient of making bus tickets in London slightly thinner than they used to be.

Threefold Advertisers' Role Outlined

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 30—Advertisers' role in the postwar period will be threefold—1. The competitive selling of additional products; 2. Building and maintaining a political atmosphere helpful to business development, and 3. Increasing the workers' morale in individual plants—John E. Wiley, Vice-President of Fuller and Smith and Ross, advertising agency, declared here today.

Speaking before the closing session of the Wartime Advertising Conference of the Advertising Federation of America at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, Mr. Wiley said the hardest job would be to form "a state of mind that rests on the firm foundation of a recognized industrial responsibility for good living in America."

"The businessman must accept his responsibility for good living for America and then make sure that every voter understands where his good living really comes from and understand what excessive governmental costs will do to that living, . . ." he told the Conference.

Brand New Job

"Creating a favorable environment for business is going to be a hard job, because it is a brand new job, not only for advertising men but for all businessmen. It is also going to be a hard job because we will have to conduct a self-improvement course at the same time that we set ourselves up as teachers of practical economics.

"It has only been a few years since businessmen felt that how they ran their business was nobody else's business."

Mr. Wiley predicted that business would be good for several years after the war due to the "pent-up demand" for all sorts of commodities. He said top business executives and advertising managers will run into trouble "from the tide of state socialism that will be surging beneath this volume of production."

"I do not suggest that the advertising man, through further perfection of his art, work to stop social planning," he continued. "Rather I suggest that he accept the well-being of his neighbor as an industrial responsibility and lay his plans accordingly.

Individual Security

"If our capitalistic system is to be a real postwar model, then advertising can help create a body of opinion which will see to it that individual security plans are not applied in such a way as to rob the individual who is ambitious and energetic of his chance for the automatic reward of free capitalism."

The Federation placed itself on record yesterday as "unqualifiedly condemning" mandatory use of Government-assigned grades of many articles of merchandise.

Wide Information Urged

"Contrary to the claims made for it by its proponents," a resolution passed by the Federation said:

"Mandatory grade-labeling actually would regiment consumer buying habits, kill the incentive to produce ever better quality products at lower prices, destroy the consumer's freedom of choice and restrict the natural American trend toward ever higher standards of living. The Federation urges the widest possible spread of information concerning this subject which is so important to the welfare of every individual in the United States."

Another resolution deploring the "bad taste, vulgarity and willful perversion of legitimate wartime themes" by a few irresponsible advertisers followed an address by Chester J. Laroche, Chairman of the War Advertising Council, who urged advertisers to carefully regulate their business, warning that if this was not done the Government would have to step in.

The conference elected Bruce Barton, President of Batten, Barton, Durstine and Osborn, Chairman of the Board of the Federation and Joe M. Dawson, President of Tracy-Locke and Dawson, President. Others elected were Clara H. Zillessen, Secretary; Robert S. Peare, manager of the General Electric Company's publicity department, Treasurer, and Charles E. Murphy, general counsel.

Wider Curb Sought On Big War Profits

By the Associated Press

Washington, June 30

Extension of the war contract renegotiation statute, authorizing recovery of excessive profits, to the big buying agencies of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and to lend-lease purchases was advocated today by Jesse Jones, Secretary of Commerce, and Edward R. Stettinius, Lend-Lease Administrator.

Their indorsement of the proposal to broaden the year-old statute — together with expressions of their mutual belief that high war profits must be prevented—was presented to the House Naval Committee.

Britons Loan U. S. Mobile Bakery Units

LONDON, June 30 (AP)—Mobile bakery units that the British have tested under combat conditions are being turned over to the United States Army field service under reverse Lend-Lease agreements, the headquarters of the European theater of operations of the United States Army announced today.

Using 14 trucks and eight trailers, 81 enlisted men and two officers can produce a maximum of 15,000 two-pound loaves of bread daily. The unit can set up a complete installation in 10 hours.

United States Army bakers are being instructed in Great Britain by bakery specialist Maj. John McManus, Yonkers, N. Y., who formerly was a vice-president in charge of operations of a baker chain.

The Biggest Thing to Hit the Screen!

STAGE DOOR CANTEEN
JUDITH ANDERSON
TALLULAH BANKHEAD
KENNY BAKER
EDGAR BERGEN and CHARLIE McCARTHY
RAY BOLGER
IINA CLAIRE
JANE COWL
KATHARINE CORNELL
GRACIE FIELDS
LYNN FONTANNE
VIRGINIA GREY
HELEN HAYES
KATHARINE HEPBURN
RALPH BELLAMY
HUGH HERBERT
JEAN HERSHOLT
ALLEN JENKINS
GEORGE JESSEL
OTTO KRUGER
GERTRUDE LAWRENC

The Home Forum

"My yoke is easy"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Take my yoke upon you, and learn of me; for I am meek and lowly in heart: and ye shall find rest unto your souls," declared Jesus, adding significantly, **"For my yoke is easy, and my burden is light"** (Matthew 11:29, 30). These words occur in a vivid and arresting talk recorded by Matthew not long after the selection and instruction of the twelve chosen disciples. No doubt among the crowds who gathered round him were to be found individuals, probably groups of persons, who resented the Roman yoke so stringently imposed upon certain provinces in Palestine, and who longed to escape from the poverty and restriction of their lives. To them an easy yoke might well have appeared an attractive alternative. Perchance they had already observed the miraculous finding of the tribute money in the fish's mouth; they may even have partaken of the loaves and fishes, and have seen the fragments gathered into baskets from that spiritually prepared repast.

* * *

What were the special features of this symbol of submission so freely offered and so highly esteemed by their unusual and original Teacher? The word "yoke" is defined in part as a mark or emblem of subjection or submission. The very exhortation introducing this subject of an easy yoke thus called upon the hearers of Jesus: **"Come unto me, all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest"** (Matthew 11:28). The Master's human experience, however, was scarcely an easy one. At every turn in the path of his earthly sojourn resistance, inconstancy, hatred, and even disloyalty confronted him. Only among the humble and needy, the sick and the sinning, had his very radical doctrines found acceptance, and then largely because of the obvious benefits which his knowledge of spiritual origin and spiritual law was able to bestow.

The yoke which the Christ-teaching offered to the followers of Jesus of Nazareth was the uniting of thought and action with the divine. The "me" to which Christ Jesus called his hearers, and the "I" which would give the weary and heavy laden rest, is the reflection of that "I, or Ego" which Mary Baker Eddy defines in part on page 588 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" as, **"Divine Principle; Spirit; Soul; incorporeal, unerring, immortal, and eternal Mind,"** adding with tremendous significance, **"There is but one I, or Us, but one divine Principle, or Mind, governing all existence."** It is to this Christ-mind that the great Master unceasingly called his followers' attention, and with which he infallibly identified himself and his works throughout his ministry. It is this Christlikeness which he unerringly, progressively, and triumphantly demonstrated while tabernacling among mortals, before his complete vindication, in resurrection and ascension, of all the wonderful statements uttered by him.

The yoke which hitherto had signified a forced and hated submission to alien authority or to ecclesiastical despotism or to material necessity, became through his understanding of the divine Principle he daily taught and lived the symbol of the subjugation of a false sense of existence to that of spiritual ascendancy and victory over every discord, even over death itself. He knew himself—not as human but as divine. He said, **"All things are delivered unto me of my Father: and no man knoweth the Son, but the Father"** (Matthew 11:27). Here was the true yoke, that complete inseparability revealing itself in indestructible, inalienable relationship through the daily consecrated harnessing or yoking of thought to divine Principle. Here were the source and reason of his unmatched success, his sublime authority which enraged the carnal mind, even while it mystified friend and enemy.

And the steps leading to this unique, unparalleled dominion, what were they? Not intellectuality, not advanced education or even genius, in any accepted sense; nor was rank, wealth, or power of any real advantage. Jesus introduced his yoke by calling unto him the laboring and the heavily burdened by explaining his own status as meek and lowly in heart, and he promised rest for those who would emulate his example in just such humble characteristics, for among such he discerned a willing mind and a hearing ear—a capacity to listen for and perhaps receive the spiritual idea because of a conscious need.

* * *

To the men and women of today comes with ever greater insistence the call of the Christ (Matthew 11:28, 29), **"Come unto me . . . and ye shall find rest unto your souls,"** a rest from the insensate, insatiate desire for power and dominion, for possession through destruction; rest in the realm of spiritual understanding, where peace and satisfaction, harmony and completeness, are to be found, not by material methods of conquest but by the mighty victory over all mortal selfhood, with futile, shallow, selfish aims and ambitions its mistaken objectives. On page 571 of Science and Health, under the marginal heading, "The armor of divinity," Mrs. Eddy amplifies the Master's instructions in the same spirit of meekness, love, and self-knowledge. **"Clad in the panoply of Love,"** she writes, **"human hatred cannot reach you. The cement of a higher humanity will unite all interests in the one divinity."** The armor of divinity, the meekness and lowliness constituting the Master's easy yoke, will steer men through the difficult and dangerous days ahead, and serve to reconstruct a future of peace and spiritual progress, demonstrating the unity of Principle and idea, God and man, Father and Son, symbolized by Christ Jesus as "my yoke."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Portuguese]

The Truth That Makes Free

¶ Practical fulfillment of Jesus' statement, "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free," has come for vast numbers of people through the study of the Christian Science textbook,

Science and Health

with Key to the Scriptures
by Mary Baker Eddy

¶ The freedom which is thus appearing is better than that which is commonly hoped for. It is freedom from disease, injury, fear, loneliness, lack, aggression, oppression—from evil in every form. And countless thousands are proving step by step that it is available now.

¶ "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" is published by the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy. It may be had in a beautiful and durable DeLuxe Edition in black or blue levant morocco or brown antique grain morocco leather at $7; in a Pocket Edition in brown, blue or black morocco leather at $5; and in other editions at $2 to $11.50. It may be purchased from Christian Science Reading Rooms everywhere, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of the price by

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A catalog of Works on Christian Science by Mary Baker Eddy will be sent on request.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SOME WOMEN AT A PUBLIC FOUNTAIN IN LEIRIA, PORTUGAL

THE WOMEN come to collect water at the public fountain, carrying it steadily in great jars upon their heads. This is a scene in the city of Leiria, Portugal, that lies directly north of Lisbon. The great public square of Leiria is named for the poet, Francisco Rodriguez Lobo (c. 1580-1622), who was born in the city and wrote pastorals about the rustic life in the country near by. His talent for describing the countryside has no match in the Portuguese language.

"Meu jugo é suave"

Tradução do artigo sobre a Ciência Cristã, publicado em inglês nesta pagina

"TOMAI SÔBRE vós o meu jugo, e aprendei de mim, que sou manso e humilde de coração; e encontrareis descanso para as vossas almas," declarou Jesús, acrescentando significativamente: "Porque o meu jugo é suave e o meu fardo é leve" (S. Mateus 11:29, 30). Estas palavras foram ditas durante uma conversa vívida e arrebatadora, registrada por S. Mateus, não muito tempo depois de haverem sido selecionados e instruídos os doze discípulos escolhidos. Sem dúvida havia entre a multidão que se juntava ao redor dêle muitos indivíduos, provavelmente grupos de pessoas, que se ressentiam do jugo asfixiante que os romanos impunham a certas províncias da Palestina, e que almejavam escapar da pobreza e das restrições impostas às suas vidas. Para êles um jugo suave bem poderia ter-se apresentado como alternativa atraente. Talvez já tivessem observado o achado miraculoso do dinheiro para o tributo na boca de um peixe; talvez tivessem até participado da merenda de pães e peixes, e tivessem notado as sobras de migalhas que foram juntadas em cestos, após aquela refeição preparada espiritualmente.

* * *

Quais eram as particularidades especiais dêste símbolo de submissão oferecido com tanta liberalidade e tão altamente apreciado por êsse seu Mestre tão extraordinário e original? A palavra "jugo" é definida em parte como uma marca ou emblema de sujeição ou submissão. A própria exhortação que apresentava o tópico de um jugo suave, dirigia o seguinte apêlo aos que ouviam a palavra de Jesús: "Vinde a mim, todos os que estais cansados e oprimidos, e eu vos aliviarei" (S. Mateus 11:28). A experiência humana do Mestre, contudo, não era das mais fáceis. Volta e meia na senda da sua jornada terrena tinha êle de enfrentar resistência, inconstância, ódio, e até mesmo deslealdade. Apenas entre os humildes e necessitados, os doentes e os pecadores é que as suas doutrinas tão radicais encontraram aceitação, especialmente por causa dos relevantes benefícios que o seu conhecimento da origem espiritual e da lei espiritual era capaz de proporcionar.

O jugo que o ensino do Cristo oferecia aos seguidores de Jesús de Nazaré consiste em se unir o pensamento e a ação ao divino. O "mim" para junto do qual Cristo Jesús chamava aos que o ouviam, e o "eu" que daria alívio aos cansados e oprimidos, são o reflexo daquele "Eu, ou Ego", que Mary Baker Eddy, na página 588 de *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (Ciência e Saúde com a Chave das Escrituras) define em parte como "Princípio divino; Espírito; Alma; Mente incorpórea, infalível, imortal, e eterna", acrescentando com significativa ênfase: "Existe apenas um Eu, ou Nós, apenas um Princípio divino, ou Mente, a governar tôda a existência." Era para esta mente de Cristo que o grande Mestre incessantemente chamava a atenção dos seus seguidores, e com a qual êle infalivelmente identificava a si próprio e às suas obras através de todo o seu ministério. Era esta sua identificação com o Cristo que êle infalível, progressiva e triunfalmente demonstrou enquanto vivia entre os mortais, antes de, pela ressurreição e ascenção, justificar completamente todos os seus maravilhosos enunciados.

O jugo que até então tinha significado uma submissão forçada e odiosa à autoridade estrangeira, ou ao despotismo eclesiástico, ou à necessidade material, êsse jugo tornou-se, pela compreensão que Jesús tinha do Princípio divino que êle diariamente ensinava e aplicava, o símbolo que submete um falso sentido de existência ao domínio da ascendência espiritual que proporciona a vitória sôbre tôda a discórdia, até mesmo sôbre a própria morte. Êle conhecia a si próprio—não como humano, mas sim como divino. Êle disse: "Tôdas as coisas me foram entregues por meu Pai: e ninguém conhece o Filho, senão o Pai" (S. Mateus 11:27). Era aí que estava o verdadeiro jugo, aquela completa inseparabilidade que vinha revelar-se num parentesco indestrutível, inalienável, decorrente de êle amoldar e submeter diariamente o pensamento, com consagração, ao Princípio divino. Aí estavam a origem e a razão de seu êxito incomparável, de sua sublime autoridade que enraivecia a mente carnal, ao passo que deixava perplexos tanto a amigos como a inimigos.

E quais eram os passos que conduziam a êste domínio único, sem igual? Não era a inteletualidade, ou a instrução superior, ou mesmo o gênio em qualquer das formas aceitas; nem era de qualquer vantagem real a categoria social, a riqueza ou o poder. Jesús apresentou o seu jugo ao chamar para junto de sí os que trabalhavam e os que estavam cansados e oprimidos, explicando-lhes que a mansidão dêle e a sua humildade de coração constituiam o seu estado, e prometeu descanso para aqueles que emulassem o seu exemplo justamente em tais caraterísticos de humildade, porquanto era entre indivíduos como êsses que êle discernia uma mente receptiva e um ouvido que ouve—uma capacidade de prestar ouvidos à idéia espiritual e eventualmente dar-lhe acolhida, em virtude de se sentirem êles concientemente necessitados.

* * *

Aos ouvidos de homens e mulheres dos nossos dias chega com crescente insistência a voz do Cristo (S. Mateus 11:28, 29), "Vinde a mim, . . . e encontrareis descanso para as vossas almas", descanso do desejo insensato, insaciado de poder e domínio, de posse pela destruição; descanso no reino da compreensão espiritual, onde se encontram a paz e a satisfação, a harmonia e a inteireza, não pelo método material da conquista, mas sim pela poderosa vitória sôbre todo o eu mortal com as suas aspirações e ambições fútis, superficiais e egoistas que constituem seus objetivos errados. Na página 571 de *Science and Health*, sob o título marginal de "A armadura da divindade", Mrs. Eddy amplia as instruções do Mestre no mesmo espírito de mansidão, amor, e conhecimento de si próprio. "Revestidos da panóplia do Amor", escreve ela, "o ódio humano não vos pode alcançar. O cimento de uma humanidade mais elevada há-de unir todos os interesses na divindade única." A armadura da divindade, a mansidão e humildade que constituem o jugo suave do Mestre, hão-de pilotar os homens através dos dias difíceis e perigosos que se aproximam, e servirão para reconstruir um futuro de paz e progresso espiritual, demonstrando a unidade entre o Princípio e a idéia, Deus e o homem, Pai e Filho, unidade essa simbolizada por Cristo Jesús como "meu jugo".

Informações acêrca de literatura da Ciência Cristã, em português, obtêm-se escrevendo à Christian Science Publishing Society (A Sociedade Publicadora da Ciência Cristã), One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

The Fabled Isle of Corfu

A SEA OF brilliant, luminous blue; an atmosphere whose perfect transparency suggests some interior of pearl and alabaster; the very faintest hint of golden light in the crystal air, and cliffs of richest violet, rose-shadowed, rising against the sky,—a country in which, as Euripides pictured, one is "ever delicately tripping through the pellucid air"; an aëreal country, whose valleys and defiles are all aglow with pink of oleander blooms, and where the fragrance of orange-blossoms burdens the breeze. . . . This is Corfu!

The Mediterranean voyage, if it does not, indeed, abound in enchantment, offers the voyager renewed pageantry of beauty; wonderful Algiers, a city of sun-flushed marble, on emerald hills, overlooking the resplendent waters; Taormina, a dream of loveliness seen against the snow-crowned peaks of Mount Etna; . . . these and other of the dreams of beauty the traveler knows; and still, with his first view of Corfu, new visions arise. . . .

From whatever direction the island is approached, it is equally beautiful, with the mountainous heights rising in irregular and picturesque masses; with its myriads of valleys covered with the luxuriant verdure of vines, and the gray-green olive-trees. Corfu is enshrined in legend and romance. It is the land where Ulysses sought safety after his disastrous voyage from the island of Calypso, and where he encountered Nausicaa and her maidens, who befriended him. The fabled gardens of King Alcinous, the father of the Princess Nausicaa, still exist in the imagination of the visitor; nor is it difficult to identify them with the entrancing gardens of the present, with their tropical luxuriance of magnolias, which seem to be in perpetual bloom, and the stately palms, the eucalyptus, the orange and lemon trees whose blossoms make the air all fragrance, the papyrus, fig, and olive trees. . . .

The charm of Corfu can as little be captured and distilled into language as the perfume of a rose, or the shining of a star. It is the Isle of Enchantment. It is the romance of Europe.—From "Athens, The Violet-Crowned," by LILIAN WHITING. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

Streets to the Sea

Streets that lead seaward—
Each such street that goes
Where ships are harbored
And live water flows
Lures my feet always
With the hope, some day,
I shall see places
Very far away!

HOPE GAUL

Quality Lived in Candleford Green

AT ONE END of the green, balancing the doctor's house at the other end, stood what was known there as a quality house, which meant one larger than a cottage, but smaller than a mansion. There were several such houses in the neighborhood of Candleford Green, mostly occupied by ladies, elderly maiden or widowed, but here there lived only one gentleman. It was a white house with a green-painted balcony, green outside shutters, and a beautifully kept lawn with clipped yew trees. It was a quiet house, for Mr. Repington was a very old gentleman and there were no young people to run in and out or go to parties or hunting. His maidservants were elderly and uncommunicative, and his own man, Mr. Grimshaw, was as white-headed as his master and as unapproachable.

Sometimes, on summer afternoons, a carriage with champing horses, glittering harness, and cockaded coachman and footman would stand at the gate, while, from within, through the open windows, came the sounds of tinkling teacups and ladies' voices, gossiping pleasantly, and every year, at strawberry time, Mr. Repington gave one garden party to which the local gentle-people came on foot because his stabling accommodation and that of the inn was strained to the utmost by the equipages of guests from farther afield. That was all he did in the way of entertaining. He had long given up dining out or dining others. . . .

Every morning, at precisely eleven o'clock, Mr. Repington would emerge from his front door, held ceremoniously open for him by Grimshaw, visit the Post Office and the carpenter's shop, stand for a few minutes to talk to the Vicar or any one else of his own class whom he happened to meet, pat a few children on the head and give a knob of sugar to the donkey. Then, having made the circuit of the green, he would disappear through his own doorway and be seen no more until the next morning.

His dress was a model of style. The pale grey suits he favoured in summer always looked fresh from the tailor's hand, and his spats and grey suède gloves were immaculate. He carried a gold-headed cane and wore a flower in his button-hole, usually a white carnation or a rosebud. Once when he met Laura out in the village he swept off his panama hat in a bow so low that she felt like a princess. But his manners were always courtly. It was not at all surprising to be told that he had formerly held some position at the Court of Queen Victoria. Which perhaps he had, perhaps not, for nothing was really known about him. . . . Laura and Miss Lane knew and the postman may have noticed that he had many letters with crests and coronets on the flap of the envelope, and Laura knew that he had once sent a telegram signed with his Christian name to a very great personage indeed. But his servants being what they were, such things were not matters for village gossip.—From "Candleford Green," by FLORA THOMPSON. (New York: Oxford University Press.)

Miss Sue Has Two Gardens

MISS SUE has two gardens—a Gift Garden and a Victory Garden. Neither takes much space, because there's no question of "acreage" here. Each fits into a corner of the back yard, one under a pecan tree to the south and the other into what was once the pony's stall, to the north. But the location is beautiful, because they are at the edge of a steep bluff overlooking the Cape Fear River. And they are far more interesting than many large gardens, because each plant in the Gift Garden has a history and every least bean and tomato in the Victory Garden seems to have acquired a personality.

* * *

The Gift Garden was not planned. As Miss Sue says: "It just happened that way." She bought some narcissus bulbs and parsley, but the rest of the plants just came to her. William and Catherine (her nephew and his wife) started it off with a dozen azaleas from Orton, an historic plantation down the river. "Mrs. Yates gave me that big azalea over there, Agnes got the pink Daphne, William Winslow brought me the mint, and you gave me the Mexican Orange and the other sweet Daphne for Valentine's Day." Then, the flame-colored *Hinodigiri*, which I'd had in my room, was added to the others and, when I told Margaret and Evelyn about it, they promised their white azaleas, called *Snow*, for the collection. Mrs. MacMillan had given me a fern for Christmas and, after six months' survival in my room, I decided the time had come for that, too, to join the "gifts." Many of my friends are collectors, accumulating all sorts of things from stamps to jade elephants; but I'm beginning to think that to "collect" a garden is one of the happiest of all.

* * *

I believe Miss Sue's Victory Garden is a matter of even greater pride, although the bush beans turned out to be pole beans, after all, and had to be strung on a line because of some priority or shortage of poles. One evening, when my husband and I came into the house, after watching the lights on the river, Miss Sue called out: "Did you hear my beans growing? I think they can almost talk!" Well, they certainly *have* grown. And by daylight Miss Sue will make a sovereign gesture in the direction of a barely perceptible green and say: "Those are the onions." Or, with prophetic sureness: "That row will be radishes." Then, indicating the empty corners of the pony's fence, she will expatiate on the tomato and potato plants for which they are destined. I should say that she used to do that, because yesterday the tomato plants were there, small but straight and robust. We are still looking forward to the potatoes, but she has already dug little holes where the okra is to go. Miss Sue is afraid that the vegetables are too crowded; but sometimes I wonder if she will ever have the heart to thin them out, now that they're started so beautifully.

* * *

Often, when Miss Sue comes home from a strenuous four-hour shift at the Filter Center, she will go out on the bluff to survey her gardens with proud satisfaction. There's something soothing about the calm certainty with which things sprout and grow in the back yard, in spite of labor snags at the shipyard or food shortages downtown. Still, of course, even in the best regulated gardens, there are fifth columnists and saboteurs. But Miss Sue is on the watch for them. The other day she was chuckling over a cartoon which depicted a sunbonneted lady working in her Victory Garden while, on the fence above, hovered crows and cutworms, rabbits and caterpillars, grasshoppers, beetles and chickens, waiting to swoop and swarm on seed and sprout. The title was "Great Expectations," and I'm afraid many will be dampened by just such an invasion. After watching Miss Sue's affectionate labor, I pray earnestly that the worst of these ravages, at least, will pass her garden by. Yet perhaps Miss Sue would be disappointed if there were not a few minor disasters to overcome and give a sense of greater accomplishment. Just as it would not seem half as much a "Victory" Garden if someone else could be hired to do all the work and if there were plenty of poles for the beans which did not grow according to the catalogue.

* * *

I'm sure there will be an extra long grace the day those first tomatoes and snap beans appear on this table—and on the other tables, all over America.

ULRICH TROUBETZKOY

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30, 1943

Intimate Message: Washington

Biggest Battle of the Home Front ..... ***By Mary Hornaday***

Marvin Jones, the new Food Administrator, will have a big job stretching a shrunken food supply to satisfy the average American now eating more and better food than for a long time. Certainly, he will need the housewife's co-operation in doing it.

In all the talk about food in Washington, little has been done to educate the housewife and the war worker to cut down on his wants. The more people talk about food, the more families seem to want.

Plenty of people will tell you they never ate potatoes until they became scarce.

"We've had more steaks since rationing began than we ever had before," a friend told us the other day. "My wife seems to think it's a game to get hold of them."

At the root of much of the food shortage talk today is the war worker who is buying fresh fruits, vegetables and steaks in quantities he has been dreaming of for many years.

Nobody in Washington has taken the trouble to try to curb Americans' appetites.

In Canada, cited as having done a successful job of price control, the price of fresh vegetables has gone way up while "cost of living" items have remained stable.

Marketing Becomes Tiring Job

"But of course, fresh vegetables are luxuries," an official of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board said to me the other day.

"In our country, women don't consider fresh vegetables luxuries," I told her. "They have been educated to think these things are 'good for them' and nobody has taken the trouble to show that beans, turnips, and cereals are good, too."

The average American would think the world was coming to an end if he didn't have fruit for breakfast. He wants a variety of fruit, too. At the Government's suggestion that land be used to raise more stable crops, farmers are growing 36 per cent less cantaloupes this year. Yet nobody has explained that to the housewife and told her what she can buy in its place. It is left to her to find out, and as a result—marketing becomes a tough, tiring job.

Mothers tell their troubles to their sons at the front and that makes them uneasy, too.

Just yesterday the Department of Agriculture announced that in allocating supplies of limited materials and facilities preference will be given this fall to farmers who raise potatoes, cabbage, kale, spinach and other green, leafy vegetables. Growers of celery, lettuce, escarole and cauliflower which require a large number of wooden containers will be asked to keep acreage below 80 per cent of their last year's level.

Of course, the housewife will find out sooner or later that it will cost her plenty to serve her family celery and lettuce all next winter, but a consumer campaign explaining what to give them instead would help prepare for the change ahead.

Both the OPA and the War Food Administration have failed to educate the housewife to wartime living. Canada has gone way ahead of the United States in explaining price control and rationing to the housewife.

By a nation-wide network of Information Services Canada has taught its women that inflation is an enemy to be fought as much as the Nazis. In the United States the cost of living has risen 24 per cent since Pearl Harbor. In Canada, since the establishment of price ceilings in December, 1941, the cost of living has advanced only 1.9 per cent to April, 1943, or only 16.7 per cent above the prewar level of August, 1939. A postwar collapse in Canada, therefore, will be considerably less of a jolt to the economic structure of the nation than in the United States.

OPA, even under Leon Henderson, never trusted American women to be the price enforcers that Canadian women are. Canada has encouraged its women to report price violations and has told its grocers that they must not become annoyed when they do.

Instead of using women volunteers as price enforcers, OPA has insisted on hiring a staff of paid inspectors. This staff has never been adequate. A recent OPA investigation in the coal mining areas of Pennsylvania showed prices could be brought down 5 per cent just by proper enforcement.

Housewives' Crusade Under Way

Congress won't appropriate funds for a big staff of enforcement agents because opponents of the New Deal fear that the staff will develop into a political machine.

Housewives have done a good job of conquering point rationing, and in various parts of the country have made scattered attempts to take a real part in keeping the cost of living down. Latest, started in Washington this week, calls itself the Housewives' Crusade to Halt Inflation.

These women are so aroused that they speak in somewhat violent terms of trying to "beat a little sense into the heads of cheap peanut politicians" opposing consumer subsidies.

Most American housewives wouldn't use such strong terms about their chosen representatives, but it's interesting to see the housewife aroused to the point where she at last may demand a real voice in the biggest battle of the home front, on which she has long been an expert.

The Country Speaks: Alabama

Experiment in Lumbering ..... ***By George H. Watson***

Here in North Alabama in the midst of the W. B. Bankhead National Forest has sprung up a boom town with a future—one presenting a blueprint for postwar utilization of submarginal lands.

Hundreds of such towns have grown up in the past in the forests of the South, but usually there came that fateful day when their lumber mills "cut out" and moved on to new locations. That is not to be the fate of Grayson where the selective cutting schedule as supervised by the United States Forest Service will not permit the removal of timber faster than it is grown.

The stage for this perpetual lumber operation was set about 25 years ago around the nucleus of some 18,000 acres bought by the Government from settlers who were fighting a losing battle against erosion and resulting loss of soil fertility. These hardy farmers would clear new lands only to see the soil wash away down the steep slopes in a few years. The Government offered to buy them out, and the discouraged settlers a few at a time accepted the offer and moved on to farms in the lowlands or to industries in the cities.

In 1918, the area was made a national forest by proclamation of President Wilson, first being called the Alabama National Forest, then the Black Warrior National Forest, and finally last year being named for the late Speaker William B. Bankhead of Alabama. The area now comprises 180,000 acres and is one of the first instances where the Government chose to create a forest out of submarginal lands rather than purchase lands to protect a forest area already in existence.

As people left the hills and slopes of the area, nature took its course and the early fall winds blew seed from the remaining trees to the barren hillsides, seeds that sprouted roots to bind the soil and replace the forest. The most barren areas were replanted in pine trees by the Civilian Conservation Corps, under supervision of the United States Forest Service. Roads were constructed for fire protection and administration.

Last year, foresters decided the growth of the Bankhead National Forest had reached a point where 120,000,000 feet of timber were ready for sale over a 17-year period, timber badly needed in the war. The timber was placed on the market for the highest bidder and the contract was awarded the Grayson Milling Company of Birmingham, subsidiary of the Grayson Lumber Company.

The timber will be cut in a 20-year cycle, with selected trees only being taken from a series of "compartments"—sections of the forest in which there are enough mature trees to warrant the operations. Each several years new compartments are opened up by the Forest Service, which directly controls all cutting under the contract, with Project Ranger Thomas A. Wilson in charge under Frank W. Rasor, Supervisor of Alabama National Forests.

Under the selective schedule, all younger trees are left in the forest, and it is difficult for anyone with an inexperienced eye to tell that any area has been cut over. The young trees, left for the next cycle of cutting 20 years later—perpetuate their species through seeding of younger trees, so growth and development is continuous.

The town of Grayson is a boom town only in the sense that it was built quickly—it is here for generations to use and develop—and this time it is expected the forest will wear out the mill instead of visa versa. Clustered around the modern band-saw mill are more than 100 employee homes in neat rows among the pines, one section being for whites and one for Negroes. There is a post-office, hotel and company store.

The mill has a capacity of 60,000 feet of lumber a day. The crew is kept busy handling 1,000 logs a day of short-leaf and loblolly pine, black gum and red gum, southern red oak, black oak, scarlet oak and chestnut oak, yellow poplar, maple, and hemlock. Lumber from this forest area is going into war uses, construction timbers for docks, barracks, and hangars, crating material for overseas shipments, and hundreds of other materials needed to back up our fighting fronts.

When peace returns, the lumber will continue to flow into the normal channels of distribution. It is anticipated that funds derived by the Government from its sale will pay all expenses of the forest operation other than those for recreation and a postwar CCC, and that eventually the nation can write off the investment in Bankhead National Forest as paid in full. Nor does the Government retain all the income from the forest as 25 per cent of it is remitted to the counties in which the 180,000-acre tract is located.

While emphasis is being placed on the lumber by-product of the forest, it serves other useful purposes. For one thing it protects the headwaters of large Alabama rivers and slows the flow of water after heavy rains. It also has become a game preserve with thousands of deer, wild turkey, squirrels, and other animals within its area. Sponsored hunts are arranged from time to time and there are park areas for picnics and outings. The main streams have been restocked with fish.

To Change the Subject:

Island of the Blest ..... ***By Wyona Dashwood***

This is a time the cartographers have come into their own, for in drawing new world maps to which the chartmakers of the fifteenth century found no semblance, they are blueprinting islands heretofore unknown to the classroom and to newspaper readers.

There is one island, however, that appears on no map. History goes not back far enough to record the day man began his search for it. The Jews sought it when they crossed the Red Sea. Ponce de Leon sought it in America. It is the Island of the Blest.

To some it is nonexistent. Others have found it after years of wandering along the world's highways and byways, following the charts of the mapmakers. They have many different descriptions of it—its trees, mountains, valleys and streams—but all agree that in summertime the mountains are cool; that in wintertime the valleys are warm, and that all the time the trees and the grass are verdant, the streams limpid and clear with white sandy bottoms that make wading pleasant, and that all the air is scented with the flowers that one remembers out of the sunniest fields that have hedged one's path. In the lines of George Dillon's poem:

"I know a country of bright anonymous beaches
Where the sand may sleep unprinted till it is stone.
Granite grows loud among the hills and ditches
Of the blown water, when the water is blown. . . .
That country is all the knowledge I shall ever learn.
It is all the wisdom I shall ever have.
It was there I looked for the driftwood boughs that burn
In colors like the memory of a wave.
It was there I looked along the forest floor
For the gray feather of the grouse's wing.
It was there I learned to look for nothing more,
Looking into the sea-blue eyes of Spring."

Many of these discoverers are today hieing in the evening to the Broadway Theater of New York to hear the songs of an old musical play whose tunes are by Sigmund Romberg. It is "The Student Prince," based upon the old German play "Heidelberg," which depicted a Germany as far removed from the Third Reich as the North Pole is from the earth's southern extremity. "Heidelberg," it will be recalled, was one of Richard Mansfield's great plays.

The 1943 theater public goes to hear "The Student Prince" not because it is a musical version of "Heidelberg," but because of some of the songs Romberg wrote. One of these they never tire of hearing, for it reminds them of where they found the Isle of the Blest. It is Doctor Engel's song.

The Doctor was the tutor of Prince Karl Franz, and his melody runs through the entire four acts of the musical. It is call "Golden Days"—the days of youth and synonym for the Isle of the Blest.

In manhood and in womanhood, many persons wander far away from this isle, but always look back to it with a reverent affection. Many have found ways of returning to it—and have gone back to it, finding it in themselves.

Vacations Brighten Outlook of European Children

Every summer, generous citizens take in more youngsters under plan charted by Red Cross.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Thousands of Europe's war-weary children will enjoy a Swiss vacation this summer.

Under a project sponsored by the Swiss Red Cross, assisted by other welfare organizations, children from the Nazi-occupied countries are given an opportunity to spend three months in Switzerland.

Each summer, despite their own hardships, the Swiss have managed to find accommodations for even more youngsters than they cared for the year before. This summer, at least 40,000 children between the ages of 4 and 14 will enjoy the respite of an Alpine holiday.

According to information supplied by official Swiss sources, the Swiss are constantly busy raising funds to support this undertaking. Nation-wide collections, benefit performances, bazaars, and other events are held throughout the year in order to sustain and expand this worthy project.

Bazaar Swells Fund

A bazaar—"Three Days for the Starving Children"—held a few months ago in Zurich brought in more than 350,000 Swiss francs to swell the fund. For the tremendously increased "Save the Children" program of the Swiss Red Cross, the Federal Council itself voted the sum of 3,000,000 Swiss francs.

The children are cared for either in private homes or in special centers. Nourishing food, loving care, and clean clothes are given to them by kind-hearted Swiss.

At Geneva, seat of the Swiss-born International Red Cross, there was opened in October, 1942, the "Centre Henri Dunant." This center, named in honor of the founder of the International Red Cross, occupies the former Carlton Hotel, first headquarters of the International Labor Office, in the vicinity of the Palace of the League of Nations. Purpose of this new establishment is to serve as reception center for child war victims arriving from France or returning there after their Swiss vacation.

As many as 1,100 children may reach Geneva one evening, where they have to be bathed, fed, and accommodated for the night. The next morning the young guests continue their journey to their respective Swiss vacation homes.

In the Henri Dunant center, Red Cross volunteers, Boy and Girl Scouts, students, and other helpers take turns in being on night duty. Upon their arrival at the Geneva railroad station, the children shout enthusiastically "Vive la Suisse." Greetings of the Swiss Red Cross are, in return offered to them by a loudspeaker system. Three months later, when their happy sojourn in Switzerland is over, the youngsters, appreciative of the many kindnesses that have been showered upon them, often are sad to leave.

Foster-Parent System

Since it is impossible to bring all the starving children to Switzerland, ways and means had to be found to help those remaining in their respective homelands. A foster-parent system was therefore established whereby persons in Switzerland agree to pay 10 Swiss Francs a month toward the feeding of a needy child in a war-torn land. Several thousand such foster-parenthoods have been pledged by persons belonging to many walks of life.

Benevolent Swiss organizations function on the spot in various war-afflicted countries. Approximately 1,000,000 Swiss francs was spent for the purchase of food in the Balkans and Asia Minor. This food then was forwarded to Greece, where a delegation of Swiss doctors and nurses attended to its distribution among needy children. Another 1,000,000 Swiss francs is being used for the maintenance and expansion of child relief in France. Swiss relief has eight children's homes and a home for mothers in France and also looks after the children in internment camps.

A sum of 100,000 Swiss francs was appropriated for aid to Finnish children, and 500 Serbian children were accommodated, due to language difficulties, in special camps in the Italian-speaking Canton of Ticino, where the maintenance of each child represented a considerable item. French-speaking children generally are housed free of charge by Swiss families, but accommodation for children who have to be kept in institutions naturally must be paid for.

Thus neutral Switzerland which also has taken over the gigantic task of representing United States interests in every occupied European country and every country with which the United States is at war, is doing a noble service for humanity.

Wide World

Helping Hand Given to Children of Occupied Europe

Upper: Switzerland provides vacations of three months each for a yearly total of at least 40,000 of Europe's starving children from 4 to 14 years old. This photograph shows a group of Serbian boys enjoying a gymnastic period in a camp at Ticino. Center: Swept out of their homes by the Nazi invasion, Belgian refugee children have a school of their own in the suburbs of London, where they may work, play, and study together. Lower: A handicraft lesson in the Belgian refugee school near London.

Byrd Urges Jail for Misuse of Auto

WASHINGTON, June 30 (AP)—Protesting what he termed a grave abuse of Government-owned automobiles, Senator Harry F. Byrd (D) of Virginia urged June 29 that Federal employees using the cars for unofficial business be jailed for as much as a year and fined up to $1,000.

Chairman of a Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Expenditures, Senator Byrd told a Senate Judiciary subcommittee considering his bill to provide such penalties that cars owned by the Government increased from 17,305 last year to 18,953, exclusive of the Army and Navy. The operating cost, he said, was $4,243,602 in 1942 and $1,308,023 the first four months of this year.

"A large number of these cars," Senator Byrd remarked, "are being used to transport minor officials from their homes to their offices. There is certainly a grave abuse that should be corrected."

He also testified that Federal agencies employed 403 full-time chauffeurs last year and 36 more this year. While a private citizen is compelled to economize on motor travel, he add, Government use of cars remains the same.

U. S. Faces Butter Cut Of 4 Pounds a Person

CHICAGO, June 30 (AP)—The American supply of butter will be reduced 3½ to 4 pounds a person during the year starting July 1, J. S. Russell, Assistant War Food Administrator, told the National Dairy Council Conference June 28.

During the coming year, consumers will get from 12½ to 13 pounds of butter each, Mr. Russell said, compared to the current year's average of 16 to 17 pounds a person.

Cheese quotas for the year will be about four pounds a person, he said. During the last year the average was a little more than six pounds.

Actress Promises Passes to 2,000

FORT GEORGE G. MEADE, Md., (AP)—If 2,000 Fort Meade soldiers descend on Helen Hayes en masse and demand free ducats to a New York show, she has only herself to blame.

After appearing here in her current Broadway success "Harriet," in an auditorium where the thermometer registered 104, she made this curtain speech:

"We want to thank all of you. The American theater is not always 104 degrees. . . . If any of you, and I mean any one of you, come to New York, get in touch with me and tell me you're a veteran of the Meade performance of 'Harriet' and I'll see personally that you get a ticket to a good Broadway show. Not this show, because you've seen it, but some other show."

Picked Men Taught to 'Delouse' Bombs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ABERDEEN PROVING GROUNDS, Md., June 30—Far from the battlefront here, the Army daily is matching wits with the enemy in training picked companies of American soldiers in the delicate profession of taking the "sting" out of unexploded bombs.

Whenever Hitler's or Tojo's Machiavellian technicians think up a new kind of delayed-action bomb or time mechanism, it's up to the Bomb Disposal School at Aberdeen to work out the way to "delouse" it. The School's graduates must be ready to render unexploded bombs harmless whether they fall on American cities or new European battlefronts.

50,000 Trained

A week-end demonstration of bomb-disposal tactics at Aberdeen disclosed to reporters that the Army has evolved secret techniques which, when applied competently, are entirely capable of handling safely any bomb thus far devised, including those containing "anti-handling" devices, with the result that casualties in this supposedly superhazardous profession have been remarkably small.

Col. Thomas J. Kane, Director of Bomb Disposal, gives a generous amount of credit to the British for the fact that American bomb handlers are as proficient as they are today. Britain had to start from scratch when the big 500-pounders loaded with T. N. T. began dropping from Nazi planes in the London "blitz."

Aberdeen gives the trainee plenty of instruction in tackling bombs, land mines, and booby traps. Planes drop duds and time bombs on specific targets. A museum displays almost every variety of German, Italian, and Japanese bomb, parachute mine, booby trap, flare and fuse for study. Field operations include digging for missiles, timbering the excavations, removing fuses, and hauling off the big steel-encased "Berthas" to the "bomb cemetery." A part of each course is the showing of the British training film "UXB," depicting standard practices in bomb reconnaissance and disposal.

First Operation

War experience has disclosed that 10 per cent of all German bombs are duds and the Japanese percentage is still higher. American bombs and shells, however, have a much lower record of explosion failure. While American bombs rely largely on mechanical fuses, the Nazis have used more delicate electrically operated detonators extensively, which has contributed to the bomb failure.

The first operation when a bomb's "entry hole" has been discovered in building debris or open field is to determine whether the missile has in fact exploded. This often is difficult, but examination of surrounding structures and trees for bits of metal, evidence of earth shock, and other factors enable the specialist to decide rightly. Then, if the bomb has not exploded, must come the vital decision whether it can be allowed to remain where it is and surrounding areas evacuated, or whether danger to surrounding installations is such that a bomb squad must go to work at once.

Hard Decision

In Britain, for instance, when an unexploded bomb landed close to a factory making desperately needed planes, it often was decided to risk a bomb-disposal squad rather than suffer the loss of planes entailed by evacuating the factory personnel for a time sufficient to insure that the bomb was in all probability a dud. Never, it may be added, did these bomb squads falter in coming to grips with 100 to 500 pounds of T. N. T. which the slightest jar or procedural misstep might detonate.

At Aberdeen, reporters were shown the careful, jarless excavating by which bomb squads reach deep-buried missiles. When a bomb has penetrated 10 feet into the earth, it takes a digging crew eight hours to reach it, timbering the excavation against cave-ins. But the one process which the Army keeps as a carefully guarded secret is the delicate, critical business of removing the bomb's fuse or detonating mechanism.

News, Homemaking, Food
Tuesday, Friday

Today's Woman

Fashions, Interior Decoration
Wednesday

War Effect on Fashion Trends Noted in Midwest Showings

By Theresa Wallach
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

Behind each feminine fashion introduced for fall and winter is a war-inspired reason, a practical motive based on our will to win. That was the definite pattern upon which the exhibits of women's wardrobes for the Midwest unfolded here in recent showings. But, despite this seriousness of purpose, the styles themselves proved stimulating, smart, and attractive.

The watchword for fall fashions is clothes styled for the duration. It's good news, moreover, as the Merchandise Mart Apparel Clinics pointed out, that by developing styles in a variety of fabrics and colors and using a minimum of tricky trimmings, conservation will result, assuring plenty of good-looking clothes to go around. We've already become accustomed to the beautiful simplicity and slim grace of apparel regulated by Order L-85, and the latest styles carry on the same silhouettes, slenderized somewhat more radically.

A wide color choice is certain for the coming season. The primary reason for the lovely jewel tones is that they require less dye than established winter colors. Pastels rate unusual importance for the same reason. Shades of brown will take top billing, also, due to the fact that they blend with brown shoes, still permitted. Many hues of blue will play leading roles, too.

Fabric Variety Assured

Black there will be, of course; for how could one greet the autumn without a smart black dress? However, black frocks at no time will hold the exclusive sway they exercised for several seasons. Color with black, particularly in dress yokes and under bolero fronts, brings a bright look to the tops of fashionable silhouettes. Many lightweight woolens, woolen and rayon jerseys, crepes, gabardines, and some satins indicate the ample fabric variety enlisted by the new dresses.

Afternoon frocks are often distinguished by self decoration—dominantly of soft type, like bows and small ruffles—and by lines that spell flattery through a diversity of neckline treatments, many two-piece and jacket effects, easy front fullness to skirts, and a quite prevalent addiction to down-the-front coat-type closings. These dresses possess a flair for decoration with a hand-done look—embroidery, beading, crocheted detail—and for rhinestones spaced on woolens, novelty buttons of pretty plastics, and particularly for braiding with soutache or military braid.

Now that it's the vogue to approve long-lived fashions, the increasing sponsorship of Chinese themes—conceded to have ageless beauty—seems fitting. The smooth, simple look so essentially theirs ties in perfectly with the Fall mode's main characteristics, and you'll like dresses favoring embroidered decorations, fitted torso bodices, sheath-like skirts, and slashed collars and hemlines.

For that ideal duration garment—whatever the figure or years—it looks as though we in the Midwest will adopt again the classic shirtwaist dress. Whether for shopping, an afternoon concert, or an evening of war work, one of the numerous becoming versions offered in these softly-bloused, tailored frocks will be correct. They are individualized by endless smart details, the newest giving a thoroughly feminine air through the use of small ruffles in jabot effect or for trimming collars and pockets.

Junior Styles Jaunty

If you're a junior, you'll cram your wardrobe with these short-waist frocks, with jumpers and pinafores of princess or dirndl design, and with a plenitude of sweaters, skirts and jackets. Like beloved jersey, corduroy again interprets the junior's idea of good-looking casuals, and as it's not scarce or expensive, look for quantities of jaunty styles in corduroy to get "super" attention!

Junior clothes of party mien have a particular yen for bright-colored yarn or floss embroidery, for fringe, and for velvet in contrast to jersey or crepe. Interest in lingerie touches and in series of ruffles grows apace for these frocks, especially as an outline to that favorite of little-girl-type styling—the deep rounded neckline.

With pronounced stress on their year-round value, suits will carry the style torch high and will be worn with matching coats, at any time of day. First in demand is the tailleur, preferably fashioned of men's wear worsted highlighting stripes and modest checks in dark gray, browns, navy, and black in the order named. Softer suits, with slightly bloused bodices, are developed in a range of gay colors, red topping the list. Velvet collars and pocket flaps often offer a pretty contrast to woolens of suede-like texture.

Coats Gain Interest

Coats measure up smartly to wartime standards of practicality and durability. Still of major importance will be Chesterfields, newest with raglan sleeves and spearhead embroidered trim, and in black. Their usual velvet trim is sometimes supplanted by fur collars and cuffs, adding warmth now that there's more Winter walking to be done. Classic box coats, tailored to a "T," of the same spongy woolens or smooth striped and checked men's wear fabrics used in the suits with which they team effectively, also are scheduled to gain in popularity.

A new idea are fur-lined coats, doubly attractive and warm, with the fur carried to the exterior as trimming. Lovely indeed are these loose-fitting garments, their colorful woolens set off by silver muskrat, dyed squirrel, lapin, krimmer, nutria, or Persian lamb linings.

And headed for high success is the officer's coat, introducing wide revers and collar, double-breasted closing, and all the handsome swank of a top-ranking army official! Although untrimmed coats prepare for their biggest season, there is no lack of luxuriously furred coats, accenting most of the long-haired and many short-haired peltries. Typical of the fur-trimmed favorite is this same officer's coat, slated for greater approval with collar, revers, and deep cuffs of flat fur.

Larry Gordon; Charmants Studio, Inc.

(Upper left) Crinkled cottons are a natural for the water. They keep their crisp look even when wet. Here's a seersucker windowpane plaid made into a ballerina bathing suit. Cotton Textile Institute. (Upper right) Self-patterned swim suit with cord-trimmed neckline comes in yellow, green, or skipper blue; crocheted beach shoes, beach bag with cork frame and bottom. (Lower left) Plain faded blue denim makes these slacks and heart-shaped bib top worn with blue and white-striped denim blouse. Slacks pockets and bib trimmed with stripe of the blouse. Both from DePinna. (Lower right) Crisp two-piece gingham, plaid skirt topped by solid-color jacket trimmed with bias folds of the plaid. From Hearns.

Mrs. Davis Makes Job a Service

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"I have learned that after every service, there is a benediction," said Laura Davis. This alert woman, well in her forties, declares she has become aware of what service means through her experience with one of America's largest life insurance companies. At the moment she is one of the country's outstanding insurance saleswomen, and for the past three years has sold annually above a quarter of a million dollars' worth of insurance.

Cultivates Enthusiasm

She attributes her achievement of so generous a proportion of business to enthusiasm. "Checking up on myself," she said, "I find that while it is against my principles to exaggerate, nevertheless, I can cook my interest in a thing up to the 'nth' degree. Someone has said that enthusiasm, based on sincerity, is greater than genius. I find that to be enthusiastic over anything, one must be happy, and to be happy one must give service. That is where the benediction comes in. You can't render a real service without being blessed. I believe in life insurance. I believe that it is bought and sold because it is going to benefit somebody who is going to live. I have sold insurance largely to women, not on the basis of figures, but because of facts which speak for themselves.

After going through a rather stiff experience of her own, Mrs. Davis determined to make it her business to help women to understand how they can, through insurance and annuities, prepare to meet their later years with assurance.

"We know that the wife and mother play important roles in the home. Much revolves about them. After a while the children grow up and go out into the world. It is then up to every woman thus situated to interest herself in broader activities again. One thing every woman can develop from this point on, is the spirit and substance of independence—and of financial independence as well.

Urges Independence

"Independence is my favorite subject. First of all, we should have gratitude that we are Americans and live under the Declaration of Independence. But that is not enough. We must protect this independence through every phase of our lives. I have found both independence and an interesting life in selling life insurance.

"Early in my career I learned that life insurance eliminates social service. If more persons looked to their own futures as well as to the futures of those in their families, social service would not be necessary. It is my experience that one way to avoid dependent years (and statistics show that over the past 100 years only two out of 100 persons are entirely independent) is to take a slice out of producer-year earnings to provide for later 'consumer' times."

Mrs. Davis believes she was one of the first to evolve a plan which, both patriotically and constructively, provides for such security. "It is to buy a 20-year contract with a life insurance company that has the 1943 annuity options in it. You pay a premium to the company for 10 years. Simultaneously you purchase government bonds. At the end of ten years your bonds mature, and they in turn become the premium that pays your annuity contract. Thus your problem becomes in reality a matter of savings for ten years rather than 20. After that, your annuity premium is automatically taken care of by the bonds. Your annuity is assured." B. E. S. F.

Play Togs Take a Major Role In Leisure Time Activities

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher
Fashion Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

America has always worked hard to play. This summer when she puts down the diligent hoe, rests the blowtorch, or the monkey wrench for a well-earned respite, she's going to lay off the work and just play!

To begin with, none of us can go very far, and we know we'll have a better time if we stay put. This cuts the work of playing almost at once. Brakes have ground down on our summer meanderings, so, after the first breathless jolt, we dig in to enjoy ourselves.

Of course we start by thinking that—thanks be—we won't need any clothes for this kind of a home-made summer. And we won't, for the first few days. But—all our friends are staying home, too. That's where the complications begin. Jane invites a few friends over for supper on the roof—"Oh, we're going to make it so simple you won't know we're doing a particle of entertaining," comes the confident voice over the telephone.

"What on earth shall we wear to this party?. Something simple. A crisp cotton is the answer.

Shorts Popular

Thought turns to to play clothes, how pretty, how easy they are to make, and how inexpensive to buy. Fifth Avenue shops are doing a land-office business in them this season.

Shorts continue to grow in demand. You may look best in the boyish type with their mannish pleats at the waistline, or go in for the more feminine variety, with pleats. Some come with suspended strap and overall.

Cotton gabardine is the favorite material for shorts, whatever style. Play suits with shorts attached to shirts, and separate button-on skirts are as popular as a handful of girls at an army dance. Everybody goes for them in a big way—if they can get them. They're grand for tennis, bicycling, and even for wearing to town. Pleasant in candy stripes, checks, plaids, and plain colors, and—not to be overlooked—in giddy glazed chintz.

It appears that half the feminine world is keeping summery-cool in aprons and pinafores—from fourteens to forties. These gay deceivers with their guileless little-girl look and their hard-headed practicality, come in flower-printed cottons, both sheer and opaque, solids with contrasting edging—and ruffles! When it comes to pinafores, it's the ruffles that add all the mischief. They twine archly up over the shoulders, do the loveliest things to a pretty neckline, serve as just enough sleeve to accent beguiling dimple, flutter helplessly or give you the bold air of a Spanish dancer. Ruffles simply outdo themselves on pinafores.

Tina Leser contributes color gaiety and entertaining design to the summer scene in her collection of Guatemalan play clothes. A bathing suit in tomato red native cotton, with its halter neck of peasant embroidery in red and yellow on natural cotton, sets off a fine tanned skin to perfection. Even Guatemalans, who like their colors practically unadulterated, might revel in her bright swim suits—like the one with shorts of royal blue native cotton, belted with startling peasant embroidery, and natural tone bra top outlined in the same colors. One of her interesting play dresses is in a red native fabric, the dirndl skirt twinkling with silver buttons, the bra top in startling peasant embroidery. Add a dashing bolero in natural color with black stripes—what more can be desired.

One notes a falling off in the popularity of slacks. In some places they're not selling at all. Other indications are that the two-piece slack suit holds its own. One thing is certain: Slacks are in demand more for work than for play. Play clothes lean to ease and freedom. "Suntop" dresses ranging from casual denim models to youthful prints (with checks, plaids, and flower-sprinkled cottons in between) frankly stress sun tan for bare backs, whether you are a grown up or a slim-jim.

Swim Suits Tempting

With beaches beckoning and glimmering in the sun, even if you have to hike or bike to them, or queue up for the overloaded bus, you'll have to do something about that bathing suit. Wear your old one if you can. Or allow yourself to be tempted by one of those charmingly cool pastel chambrays—let it be a ballerina. Or choose a slippery cool sharkskin, or one of quilted cotton—those that come in Picasso brown, cool greens, or warm yellows. Then there are dainty hand-painted beach fashions in white, light blue, and pink—make you feel translucent almost, and light as some feathery seaweed.

Accessories for the beach are bright. Bags are commodious—and light. Fish nets, flashy as a fly, strong enough to land a whale, make up many of these. They're just as lovely snaring your hair against a breeze, or alluringly dropped over your shoulders, mermaid fashion.

But for those precious hours off duty—play is the order of the day.

Try Substitutes for Curtains

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Have you yet discovered the infinite possibilities of decreased work and real enjoyment that windows can bring in warm weather? This year of all years we want to keep our lives uncluttered with nonessentials and to let in all the welcome sunshine. So, instead of having filmy summer curtains that soil easily at open windows, quite a few ingenious women are now leaving their windows uncurtained.

Of course nothing has a blanker look than a bare window. To soften that blight, paper and other inexpensive materials can be used to make summer valances. Then they can be discarded at the end of the season.

A package of crepe paper has infinite decorative possibilities. Cut it in narrow strips, the width of your window frame, and ruffle one edge with your fingers as you used to do when a child. Use paste or Scotch tape to hold this around the frame with the ruffly edge toward the panes of glass. If the color scheme of your room is satisfactory, it will be simple to choose paper the color of your draperies. Or you might go gay and experiment with an entirely new color.

The same effect can be had with strips of oil cloth at slightly more expense. The inner edge of this material can be cut in scallops or in a design of your own choosing.

You can buy many feet of figured paper shelf edging for a few cents at dime and department stores. The designs are varied and charming. Shelf edging can be put around your frames in the same way as crepe paper.

Or choose inexpensive paper wall borders. These narrow rolls can be used as a dado outside the window frame or down the middle of the frame. They are dipped in warm water, put in place and smoothed out with a damp cloth. Using these wall borders is an easy way to add charm and sunshine and to subtract work in the summertime.

Scots Make New Thrift Records

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Edinburgh

Scotland has always produced thrifty housewives. Now the call has gone forth to educate the men, too. From John o' Groats to the Border country, instruction is being given in the "Mend for Victory" campaign.

At the request of the Board of Trade, the National Council of Social Service approached the Scottish Women's Rural Institute and a "Mend for Victory" campaign was launched. A committee working in co-operation with the Board of Trade, the Scottish Education Department, and the education committees has set out to encourage all useful means of giving instruction. Classes, exhibitions, domestic advice bureaus, mending parties and many other avenues of instruction are being used. The main sponsors in the country are the rural institutes and in the towns the Women's Voluntary Services.

The campaign is not restricted to the care and repair of clothes but extends to all household effects—how to mend a chair, repairing springs and webbing, care of household linen, care of mattresses, soft furnishings, carpets, renovating paint work, locks and hinges, how to oil and fit a new spring, how to mend a roller blind, or a door knob, and so on. Clothing is an important item and careful use of coupons is taught.

Some areas both in town and country are already doing good work. In Edinburgh, for instance, there are at present over 14,000 attending the thrift classes. In Roxburgh and Peebles well-attended classes are being run in forestry camps. Exhibitions are held in Edinburgh, Glasgow and Aberdeen to show what voluntary organizations are doing.

Patience Inside Europe: Ingredient for Victory

By E. Berg Holt
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 30—Approach of the zero hour for the Allied invasion of Europe has led informed circles in London to see grave danger that major risings will start prematurely, thus not only jeopardizing the lives of participants unnecessarily but also depriving the Allies of vital help when the great moment finally arrives.

Patience, therefore, is being enjoined on all the occupied countries. Readiness rather than action is the watchword: Readiness typified in the recent radio call to French railroad workers who were told by the British Broadcasting Corporation that they would hold the fate of the German armies in their hands when the invasion begins.

Patience, however, is difficult when tyranny is rampant and in the Balkans, where geography makes it especially easy for dissidents to hide in the mountains and carry on guerrilla warfare, major operations already are going on.

The patriot forces of Yugoslavia already have had to face an overwhelming concentration of Axis troops of all arms which succeeded in drawing a cordon around them in Montenegro.

Nazis Claim Success

A German communiqué of June 21 announced that operations had been completely successful. But there is reason to hope that though Patriot losses have been grave some of their forces managed to slip through the net and already are operating elsewhere.

Recent reports from Greece show that guerrillas there have begun operations on an even greater scale than in Yugoslavia. The news reached London towards the end of June that they had cut rail communications between Athens and Salonika, destroying numerous bridges and blocking the line by causing landslides.

Though these accounts still await confirmation, it already had been established prior to this that guerrilla bands have come to an understanding among themselves, mapping the country into separate zones to prevent their operations from overlapping. They also have established good relations with the local population and authorities with whom they share supplies captured from the Axis.

So far as the rest of Europe is concerned, only in Norway are geographical conditions really suitable for guerrilla activity. Norwegians, however generally prefer to leave the country when they want to carry on active operations against the Axis At home, their resistance takes other forms. Meanwhile, large numbers have escaped to join the Norwegian armed forces in Britain or the great Norwegian merchant marine.

Trickle of Recruits

Armed forces of all occupied countries receive a constant trickle of new recruits who bring with them heartening evidence of the determination with which all but the merest handful of people at home are doing their utmost to make things difficult for the Axis.

The effect of their attitude, coupled with news of Allied victories, already is seen in serious defections from Quisling organizations. In Norway and Denmark, for example, there have been many resignations. In Czechoslovakia, the Fascist Vlajka Party recently has been dissolved. In Belgium a split appears to be developing between right and left wings of the Rexist Party.

The right wing, under Jose Strell, sudden has begun to make overtures to the Roman Catholics and to hold up Dr. Oliveira Salazar, Portuguese Premier and Dictator, instead of Hitler as a mirror of political virtue. Leon Degrelle, representing the left wing, has said that, if he had to choose between plutocracy and communism, he certainly would join forces with the latter.

Nonmilitary resistance in Occupied Europe is on such a vast scale and is of so varied a nature that a detailed description is impossible. It goes on all the time in factories, in courts and administrative offices, on railroads, in fields and last, but not least, within Germany where there are millions of foreign workers and prisoners unwillingly tending the machines which enable the Germans to continue the war.

A French clandestine paper—there are hundreds of such publications in Occupied Europe—recently published instructions to workers who fail to evade labor-conscription decrees. They included suggestions for bribing jailors with gifts of luxuries, feigning illness, and organizing sabotage among fellow workers.

Raids on Offices

In occupied countries, raids on administrative offices for the purpose of getting ration and identity cards for workers in hiding are said to be of almost daily occurrence. Each country, too, has its favorite method of putting sand in the machinery for summoning workers.

In Greece, workers went on strike and forced Nazis to postpone the summons. In Norway, workers filled in countless bogus forms. In Holland and Belgium, ingenious lawyers picked legal holes in decrees and professors and students tried delaying tactics by seeking to bargain over the kind of work students might be called on to perform. And so the fight goes on endlessly.

More spectacular and grimmer forms of resistance, such as the execution of Gauleiter Heinrich Heydrich in Czechoslovakia and of a number of Gestapo chiefs in Poland generally leak out. The "accidental" demise in France of the head of the Gestapo in Holland is the latest example. But there are many similar executions carried out on Quislings as well as on Germans which will not come to light until after the war.

Referring to these, V. Matthys, a Belgian Rexist, said recently in a public speech that the German police generally discover and execute eight out of every 10 persons who attack Rexists. But he went on to say that Belgian judges "haven't yet condemned one single perpetrator of an outrage" in spite of the "far greater opportunities" they have had.

Of factory sabotage, is generally is not advisable to give details lest the enemy find methods of circumventing it. But the Germans themselves have reported how Dutch workers always contrive to look busy when a German inspector is around and how they try to get him into trouble by persuading him their go-slow method is the normal speed for the work they are doing.

Another fact that has just come to light and can safely be reported is that something like four-fifths of Norway's canned fish exports to Germany in 1942 were ruined by a mixture of acid or paraffin added during manufacture.

Farmers find excuses for not delivering their full quota of produce. Railroad workers fill freight-cars with goods which it is illegal to transport and make "mistakes" about the destination of important supplies. Doctors issue certificates for imaginary illnesses. Civic servants find legal ways of circumventing regulations. Ordinary folk find means of making their feelings known without a breach of law.

Thus at a concert in the Nazified National Theater in Oslo it is stated that only seven persons were present. On a similar occasion in Prague all the seats were booked by Czechs none of whom turned up. On another occasion, all seatholders arrived, but left just before the performance began.

Overwhelming Force on Way, But Vast Allied Job Takes Time

Continued from Page 1

experienced British Eighth Army and First Army, the American forces seasoned in the Tunisian campaign, together with the air forces which played such a vital part in the North African successes—a points where they can strike most effectively to start cesses—at points where they can

Exactly where these points are and the order of attack is, of course, a secret. All obvious signs point first to Sicily, next perhaps to Sardinia. The recent bombing raids on Greece indicate that may be the third objective. Certainly the Axis radio is emphasizing the possibility that the Balkans may even be the first big invasion target. The Germans have been putting out frequent reports lately of tremendous United Nations troop concentration in Syria, as well as in Iraq and Iran. In fact, Axis propagandists now claim that Britain's famouth Eighth Army has been transferred bodily to Syria.

Nazis Worried

At the same time, they report that their reconnaissance planes spotted active invasion preparations, such as accumulation of a large number of landing barges, at many points along the coast of Britain itself. From time to time, the Germans also seem to be actually worried at the prospect of an Anglo-American attack on Norway launched from bases in Scotland, Northern Ireland, and Iceland.

There may come a moment when the strategic bombing of Germany will have softened up Axis resistance to the point where it will be possible to land with relative ease at many places on the continental coast. But this is no more than a future possibility.

The fact remains, however, that Britain and the United States, with a certain amount of assistance from the French, Poles, Greeks, and other Allied forces, are approaching the crucial moment when they will launch one or more initial attacks against Hitler's European fortress. But these attacks are more likely to have the character of one or more powerful spearheads.

Diversionary Attacks

The spearhead attacks might be accompanied, preceded, or followed by other diversionary attacks. One of these diversionary attacks might succeed so well that it could be developed into a major invasion offensive. On the other hand, it might well be thrown back and thus assume the proportions of a mere raid like Dieppe.

In any event, the fighting is sure to be hard and heavy before the indispensable major bridgeheads on the continent finally have been secured.

Spaniards Handling Japanese Complaints

PHOENIX, Ariz., June 30 (AP)—The Spanish Consulate of San Francisco opened an investigation June 28 of a new State law regulating business transactions with persons whose movements are restricted.

Antonio R. Martin, Vice-Consul, who conferred with Gov. Sidney P. Osborn and Secretary of State Dan E. Garvey, said he had received complaints of the treatment of Japanese, but declined to disclose their nature or source.

The Spanish Consulate has been named to look after Japanese interests.

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'Mission to Moscow', 'Stage Door Canteen' Due—Esplanade Concerts

'Crash Dive,' 'North Atlantic' To Continue for Another Week

New films are scheduled to arrive Thursday at the State and Orpheum and the Paramount and Fenway. Current films at the Metropolitan and the Keith Memorial will continue for another week.

"Mission to Moscow," the much discussed screen version of ex-Ambassador Joseph E. Davies' book, is the principal item on the incoming bill at the Paramount and Fenway. Mr. Davies himself speaks a foreword to the picture. During the film, however, the ambassador is portrayed by Walter Huston, and Mrs. Davies is represented by Ann Harding. Others in the cast include George Tobias, Oscar Homolka, Gene Lockhart, Helmut Dantine, Eleanor Parker, Richard Travis, Dudley Field Malone, Victor Francen, Mannart Kippen, and Maurice Schwartz.

The film presents an account of what the ambassador saw in Russia and his view of the events which preceded the outbreak of war. Howard Koch prepared the screen version, and Michael Curtiz directed for Warner Brothers.

The other feature on the program will be "Swing Your Partner," a musical comedy romance, with Vera Vague, Dale Evans, Lulubelle and Scotty, and Ransom Sherman among the entertainers.

★ ★ ★

'Stage Door Canteen'

Forty-eight stars participate in "Stage Door Canteen," Sol Lesser's film describing Broadway's club for service men. The film comes Thursday to the State and Orpheum. The celebrities and the entertainment which they provide for the soldiers and sailors give the picture its point, but through the film runs a romantic little story about three soldiers stopping briefly in New York on their way overseas and spending their leave at the canteen. A group of players unfamiliar to the average moviegoer play the leading roles. Among them are Cheryl Walker, William Terry, Marjorie Riordan, Lon McCallister, Margaret Early, and Michael Harrison.

Listed among the stars to be seen briefly on the screen are the following: Katharine Hepburn, Helen Hayes, Tallulah Bankhead, Merle Oberon, Katharine Cornell, Lynn Fontanne, Alfred Lunt, George Raft, Ned Sparks, Ray Bolger, Gracie Fields, Ethel Merman, Ethel Waters, Gypsy Rose Lee, Ed Wynn, Harpo Marx, Judith Anderson, Henry Armetta, Benny Baker, Kenny Baker, Ralph Bellamy, Ergar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy, Helen Broderick, Lloyd Corrigan, Ina Claire, Jane Darwell, William Demarest, Virginia Field, Dorothy Fields, Arlene Francis, Vinton Freedley, Lucille Gleason, Vera Gordon, Virginia Grey, Hugh Herbert, Jean Hersholt, Sam Jaffe, Allen Jenkins, George Jessell, Roscoe Karns, Arleen Whelan, Virginia Kaye, Tom Kennedy, Otto Kruger, June Lang, Betty Lawford, Bert Lytell, Aline MacMahon, Elsa Maxwell, Helen Menken, Yehudi Menuhin, Ralph Morgan, Dame May Whitty, Alan Mowbray, Paul Muni, Cornelia Otis Skinner, and Martha Scott.

★ ★ ★

Continuing Films

Films continuing for another week include the following:

Keith Memorial — "Crash Dive," melodramatic account of submarine warfare, with Tyrone Power, Dana Andrews, and Anne Baxter; and "Gildersleeve's Bad Day," with Harold Peary of the radio playing his familiar role once more. Third week.

Metropolitan—"Action In the North Atlantic," melodrama about the men of the merchant marine, describing in particular the voyage of a Liberty freighter in a convoy bound for Murmansk. Humphrey Bogart, Raymond Massey, Alan Hale, Julie Bishop, Dane Clark, and Ruth Gordon are in the cast. "It's a Great Life," with Arthur Lake and Penny Singleton, continues as the second film. Second week.

★ ★ ★

At RKO Boston

Ada Leonard and her girl orchestra, Virginia Weidler of the screen, Cliff Edwards, and Mitzi Mayfair head the stage program coming Thursday to the RKO Boston. "Flight for Freedom," with Rosalind Russell and Fred MacMurray, continues for a second week on the screen.

★ ★ ★

At the Uptown

Beginning Thursday, the feature films at the Uptown will be "China," with Alan Ladd, Loretta Young, William Bendix, and William Gargan; and "Salute for Three," with MacDonald Carey, Betty Rhodes, and Dona Drake.

★ ★ ★

At the Telepix

Starting Friday, the program of short features at the Telepix will include selections from "Emperor Jones" done by Paul Robeson, a camera visit to the Rockies, two cartoons, Ted Husing on "Hiking and Biking," a film on seamen of the merchant marine, and newsreels.

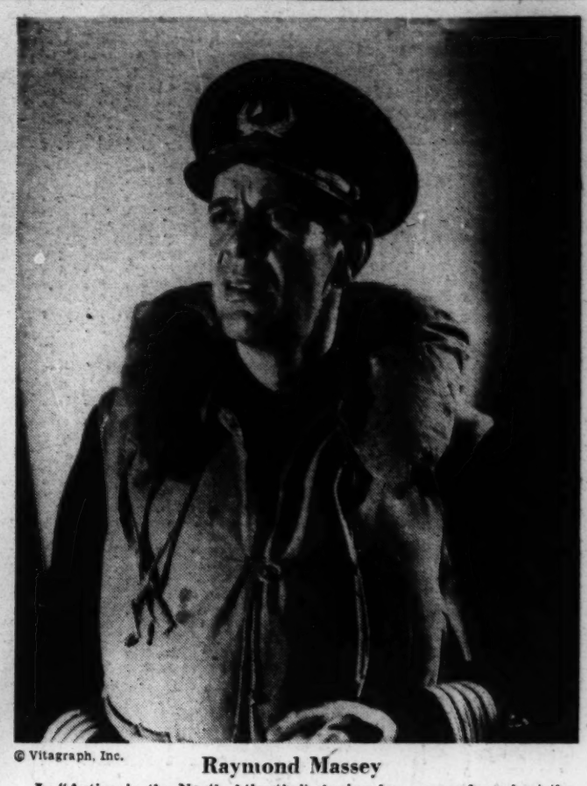
© United Artists

Katharine Cornell

In the brief bit in "Stage Door Canteen," which marks her movie debut. The film comes Thursday to the State and Orpheum.

Anne Baxter

In "Crash Dive," continuing on the screen at the Keith Memorial.



© Vitagraph, Inc.

Raymond Massey

In "Action in the North Atlantic," staying for a second week at the Metropolitan.

'Vagabond King' Revived

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

A rousing welcome, matching worthily the theme song of "The Vagabond King"—"The March of the Vagabonds"—greeted Russell Janney's handsome revival of this popular operetta Tuesday evening at the Shubert Theater, New York.

Once again the well-made book, that Brian Hooker and Mr. Janney drew from Justin McCarthy's "If I Were King," served its strong romantic purpose, setting forth the adventures of Francois Villon, poet of the Paris slums in the days of Louis XI, who became king for a day, saved France from the Burgundian traitors, won the love of a great lady, and in turn was saved by her from the gibbet.

It was an evening for renewing pleasure in Rudolf Friml's melodies, such as "Only a Rose," a set piece that never becomes tiresome, and the charming trio in the third act, "Serenade," which would seem never to have gone so well as last night when it was presented by Will H. Philbrick as Guy Tabarie, (Villon's comic friend), Curtis Cooksey as a foppish court attendant, and Teri Keane as Lady Mary. This number received encore after encore. It has the quality of making the listener wish to hear it again and again, just for the pure melody of it.

John Brownlee was the great attraction of the evening, with his finely pitched romantic style, his singing ease, his rhythmic speaking voice, and his vigorous, flexible, lyric baritone. Always he has the poise and resiliency of the thoroughly trained opera singer, and as he settles further into his part there will cease to be times when one could question the point at which his emphasis sometimes falls in conversation. He can speak his lines like a poet, raptly, as in "Stars for my candle, roses for my playthings."

★ ★ ★

As Katherine de Vaucelles, who cried out for a man to save France and found him among the dregs of Paris, Frances McCann makes much of a difficult role in which she will achieve an even stronger impression with further performances. She has the grand manner of operetta, with the ability to keep her part vibrant with drama and a style of singing that proves her musicianship. She rose well to the demands of the spirited last scene when Katherine claims Villon from the king.

Louis is done with a sure feeling for the atmosphere of the part by Jose Ruben, Arline Thompson made pathetic as well as pretty the huguette who sacrifices herself to save Villon from assassination. This is an acceptable impersonation of a part that has usually been presented in a more forthright style.

★ ★ ★

Dorothea Littlefield and Peter Birch led the ballet scenes with a finished technique that kept to the romantic style which may very well have been typical of the dancing in Louis' garden fêtes. The orchestra was kept like a singing accompaniment of the action throughout the evening by its leader Joseph Majer. "The March of the Vagabonds" never dragged under his leadership, for he has a way of quickening the tempo toward the end of the chorus, and has other resources for keeping variety in his interpretation of the score.

The Vagabonds looked the part in the dark tones of their well-worn garments, and the garden scenes were bright with fabrics that appeared rich in texture and coloring. The total effect was enhanced by a careful ensemble arrangement of the tones with an eye to harmonies and contrasts. Altogether, an evening of delight for the many who like this type of entertainment. E. C. S

'The Vagabond King'

Russell Janney presents "The Vagabond King," a musical play based on Justin Huntly McCarthy's "If I Were King," with book and lyrics by Brian Hooker and Russell Janney; costumes designed by James Reynolds; staged by George Ermoloff; dance numbers staged by Igor Schwezoff; orchestrations and music direction of Joseph Majer; technical direction, Raymond Sovey; stage management, Royal Cutter; assistant in production, Doris L. Ray; entire production under the personal supervision of Russell Janney. Tuesday evening at the Shubert Theater. The cast:

Rene De Montigny	Artells Dickson
Casin Cholet	Bert Stanley
Jehan Le Loup	George Karle
Margot	Jann Moore
Isabeau	Evelyn Wick
Jehanneton	Rosalind Madison
Huguette Du Hamel	Arline Thomson
Guy Tabarie	Will H Philbrick
Tristan L'Hermite	Douglas Gilmore
Louis XI	Jose Ruben
Francois Villon	John Brownlee
Katherine De Vaucelles	Frances McCann
Thibaut D'Aussigny	Ben Roberts
Captain of Scotch Archers	Charles Henderson
An Astrologer	Franz Bendtsen
Lady Mary	Teri Keane
Noel of Anjou	Dan Gallagher
Oliver Le Dain	Curtis Cooksey
Herald of Burgundy	Earl Ashcroft
The Queen	Betty Berry
The Hangman	Craig Newton
The Cardinal	Vincent Henry
Premier Dancers:	Julia Harvath, Dorothee Littlefield, Peter Birch

Stage News

"The Ghost in the Woodpile" is reported in New York as a probable Labor Day opening for Boston. The comedy, by Gypsy Rose Lee, will be directed by George S. Kaufman. Patsy Kely of the movies is considered likely for the cast.

★ ★ ★

Summer theater plays announced for next week include "Claudia" with Barbara Bel Geddes at the Newport Casino, opening Monday for the season; "Angels Don't Marry," at the Worcester Playhouse beginning Tuesday; and "Yes, My Darling Daughter," at the Lake Whalom Theater in Fitchburg, on Sunday afternoon and evening.

Tonight at the Pops

"Pomp and Circumstance" ..... Elgar
Overture to "The Barber of Seville" ..... Rossini
"Danza Brasileira" ("Brazilian Dance") ..... Guarnieri
Ballet Music from "Aida" ..... Verdi
Piano Concerto No. 2 in C minor ..... Rachmaninoff
Soloist: Jesús María Sanromá
Austrian Peasant Dances ..... Schönherr
"As Time Goes By," from "Casablanca" ..... Hupfeld-Bodge
"Up the Street" ..... Morse
Conductor: Arthur Fiedler

Boy Actor for Screen

Metro, at some time in the future not yet announced, is to have the services of Skippy Homeier, who acts the boy who has been seriously affected by Nazi doctrines in the Broadway stage play, "Tomorrow the World."

Courtesy, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

'Life With Father' as Museum Piece

Portrait of Howard Lindsay and Dorothy Stickney in the leading roles of the play in New York. The painting, by Paul R. Meltsner, has been presented to the Boston Museum by Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay.

Grossman Prints at Holman's

At Holman's Print Shop, 5a Park Street, etchings and drypoints by Elias M. Grossman are now on view. This artist's accomplishment on the plate has been heralded for some twenty years. Many of his prints have been acquired by art museums.

Mr. Grossman works within bounds of the tradition of the art of aquaforte. He makes landscapes, harbor views, portrays city scenes, and makes a great many portraits. The latter include conventional personal portraiture and poetic portrayal of peasant types and natives of various lands visited by the artist. He has an eye for the picturesque traits, evincing a maximum effect from flowing white hair, threadbare garments, and the sometimes harsh influence of time and circumstance upon the features of men. In these firmly recorded portrayals, Mr. Grossman attains the peak of his capacity.

The most recent composition, "Wailing Wall," is shown at Holman's. The artist spent some time in Palestine where he watched and studied the racial types here depicted. He describes the beggars, the pedestrians, and those uttering prayers with fervor at the great wall. Here is portraiture in its finest manifestation absorbed in a stirring dramatic presentation.

There are other Palestinian themes, including a fine portrayal of a eucalyptus tree. There are views of the Netherlands, Belgium, Venice, Rome. A picture of the Palatine Hill in Rome shows the influence of Italian printmaking upon his earlier undertakings. But with the passage of years, Mr. Grossman seems to use the line with more thrift and concentration. He has developed, too, the capacity to articulate textures and to convey discerningly the illusion of light and atmosphere. Every worthy etcher progresses in this direction.

The portraits disclose this etcher as a studious and diligent draughtsman. He does not rely upon accidental effect, but builds up the forms structurally. Some of his heads are sculptural, firmly modeled and solidly projected. In his repertoire of portraits some outstanding likenesses are those of a Russian peasant, an Arab, a Negro. Among his landscapes a view of the Adirondacks is especially distinguished. D. A.

Series to Run From July 22 To August 18

The Esplanade Concerts will begin their fifteenth season on July 22, and continue six nights a week through Aug. 18. Arthur Fiedler, founder of the concerts, will conduct.

This year the concertless evening will be Monday, instead of Saturday. This change has been made for the benefit of servicemen and women on week-end furlough. The Saturday programs will be broadcast.

The starting time has been advanced to 7:30 to conform with dimout regulations. Concerts will end by 9.

Concerts for children will be given on the mornings of the four Wednesdays within the scheduled period.

Mr. Fiedler in an appeal for support of the concerts says:

"Never in the last 15 years have I felt that public-spirited citizens would join me with so much satisfaction in planning a season of Esplanade Concerts.

"When in April there was uncertainty about the continuance of these concerts, there came a voluntary flood of endorsements and encouragement from civil, public and military leaders urging that these free concerts be undertaken. Last year it was possible to extend the length of the season. This year, by broadcasting the Saturday programs, the significance of the Esplanade Concerts will be further enlarged."

Checks and money orders should be made payable to Esplanade Concerts Fund, and sent to the Merchants National Bank, 513 Boylston Street, Boston. Cash contributions may be left at that bank, which is in the New England Mutual Building, Copley Square.

On the Screen

Walter Slezak is to have a featured role in "Lifeboat," a war film to be directed for Twentieth Century-Fox by Alfred Hitchcock.

★ ★ ★

Metro is planning to make a film based on the Tokyo bombing raid, which will include scenes on the Aircraft Carrier Hornet and episodes showing how Chinese helped the crews to escape from the Japanese.

★ ★ ★

Al Jolson is to sing the songs to be dubbed into the film biography of him to be made by Columbia, with another actor doing the part. It is felt that Jolson's song style is too well-known to risk having the singing done by someone else.

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Play

Colonial—"Junior Miss," by Jerome Chodorov and Joseph Fields. Featuring Lenore Thomas, Peggy Romano, Lois Wilson, Eddie Nugent. 8:30. Matinee Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Little Theaters

Braille Hall, Cambridge — "Old Acquaintance," by John Van Druten. Featuring John Huntington and Louise Falk. 8:30.

Jay Street Playhouse—"Post Road" by Norma Mitchell and Wilbur Daniel Steele. Presented by Russell E. Offhaus. 8:30.

Pops

Symphony Hall—Pop Concert. Arthur Fiedler, conductor. 8:15.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"The More the Merrier," Jean Arthur, Joel McCrea. 3, 6:10, 9:25. "One Dangerous Night," Warren William. 1:50, 5, 8:10.

Fenway—"Five Graves to Cairo," Franchot Tone, Anne Baxter. 11:35 a. m., 2:55, 6:15, 9:30. "Chatterbox," Joe E. Brown. 1:30, 4:50, 8:10.

Keith Memorial — "Crash Dive," Tyrone Power. 10:15 a. m., 1:10, 4:05, 7, 10:05. "Gildersleeve's Bad Day," Harold Peary. 9:10 a. m., 12:05, 3, 5:55, 8:50.

Kenmore—"Appointment for Love," Charles Boyer, Margaret Sullavan. 3, 6:10, 9:30. "Hellzapoppin," Olson and Johnson. 1:30, 4:35, 8.

Majestic—"Hit Parade of 1943," John Carroll, Susan Hayward. 11:42 a. m., 2:49, 6:14, 9:39. "Navy Comes Through," Pat O'Brien, Jane Wyatt, Jackie Cooper. 10:08 a. m., 1:15, 4:40, 8:05.

Metropolitan—"It's a Great Life," Penny Singleton. 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:40, 8:05. "Action in the North Atlantic," Humphrey Bogart, Raymond Massey. 11:00 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 9:10.

Modern—"This Land Is Mine," Maureen O'Hara, Charles Laughton. 10:45 a. m., 2:15, 5:45, 9:15. "Salute for Three," MacDonald Carey. 9:20 a. m., 12:50, 4:20, 7:50.

Orpheum—"Lady of Burlesque," Barbara Stanwyck. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:55, 7, 10:20. "American Empire," Richard Dix, Preston Foster. 11 a. m., 2:20, 5:25, 8:50.

South Station Theater—"Churchill's Island," "Inflation," "What's Happening in Argentina?" "Diving Daredevils," "Stars on Horseback." Latest newsreels and other shorts.

Paramount—"Five Graves to Cairo." Franchot Tone, Anne Baxter. 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:25, 6:25, 9:40. "Chatterbox," Joe E. Brown. 11:05 a. m., 2:05, 5:05, 8:20.

RKO-Boston—"Flight for Freedom," Rosalind Russell, Fred MacMurray. 9:10, 11:20 a. m., 1:35, 3:50, 6:05, 8:20, 10:35. Stage Show: 10:30 a. m., 12:45, 3, 5:10, 7:35, 9:45.

Scollay—"My Friend Flicka," Roddy McDowall. 9:45 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:40, 9:40. "High Explosive." Chester Morris. 11:25 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:35.

State—"Lady of Burlesque," Barbara Stanwyck. 11:30 a. m., 2, 6:30, 10. "American Empire," Richard Dix, Preston Foster. 1:20, 4:50, 8:20.

Telepix—"Oysters and Chesapeake Bay." "Golf at Pinehurst," "Doctors and the Community." Disney's "Pluto," "Mitchell Ayres' Orchestra," "Unusual Occupations," "Puzzle of Inflation," "World Wide News." Continuous 10:30 a. m. to midnight.

Tremont-Lux—"Captive Wild Woman," Acquanetta. 10:50 a. m., 1:15, 3:35, 5:50, 8, 10:15. "Keep 'Em Slugging." Dead End Kids. 9:35 a. m., 12, 2:30, 4:45, 6:55, 9:10.

Uptown—"Rhythm of the Islands." Allan Jones. 1:15, 4:40, 8:05. "Edge of Darkness." Errol Flynn, Ann Sheridan. 2:30, 5:45, 9:01.

Washington Street Olympia—"My Friend Flicka." Roddy McDowall. 10:20 a. m., 1, 3:40, 6:30, 9:30. "High Explosive." Chester Morris, Jean Parker. 9:15, 11:55 a. m., 2:40, 5:20, 8:35.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Edge of Darkness," Errol Flynn, Ann Sheridan. "Taxi, Mister," William Bendix. 1:45, 7:50.

Allston: "Commandos Strike," Paul Muni, Lillian Gish. "Blondie Goes to College," Penny Singleton. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Hitler's Children," Tim Holt, Bonita Granville. "It Comes Up Love," Gloria Jean, Ian Hunter.

Regent: "Frankenstein Meets Wolf Man," Lon Chaney, Bela Lugosi. "Street of Chance," Burgess Meredith, Claire Trevor.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Keeper of the Flame," Spencer Tracy, Katharine Hepburn. "The Falcon's Brother," George Sanders. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Texas," William Holden, Claire Trevor. "Talk of the Town," Cary Grant, Jean Arthur. 1:50, 8.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Human Comedy," Mickey Rooney, Frank Morgan. "Night Plane from Chungking," Robert Preston.

Coolidge Corner: "Next of Kin," Basil Sydney. "It Ain't Hay," Abbott and Costello.

Cleveland Circle: "The War Against Mrs. Hadley," Fay Bainter, Edward Arnold. "Hit Parade of 1943," John Carroll, Susan Hayward. 1:45, 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Edge of Darkness," Errol Flynn, Ann Sheridan. "Ladies' Day," Lupe Velez. 2, 8.

Harvard: "Gone With the Wind," Clark Gable, Vivien Leigh. 2, 8.

University: "The More the Merrier," Jean Arthur, Joel McCrea, Charles Coburn. 2:50, 6:10, 9:30. "Northwest Rangers," James Craig. 1:35, 4:55, 8:10.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Rhythm of the Island," Allan Jones, Jane Frazee. "39 Steps," Robert Donat.

Codman Square: "Hitler's Children," Bonita Granville, Tim Holt. "Northwest Rangers," James Craig. 1:45, 8.

Franklin: "Hitler's Children," Bonita Granville, Tim Holt. "Northwest Rangers," James Craig. 1:45, 8.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Amazing Mrs. Holliday," Deanna Durbin. 3:15, 8:05. "Rhythm of the Islands," Allan Jones, Jane Frazee. 2:05, 7, 9:45.

Park: "Hit Parade of 1943," John Carroll, Susan Hayward. "Boston Blackie Goes Hollywood," Chester Morris.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Hello, Frisco, Hello," Alice Faye, John Payne. "War Against Mrs. Hadley," Edward Arnold. 1:45, 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Hitler's Children," Tim Holt, Bonita Granville. "Hit Parade of 1943," J. Carroll, Susan Hayward. Continuous 2-11.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Happy Go Lucky," Mary Martin, Dick Powell. "Wrecking Crew," Richard Arlen, Mary Jones. 2:15, 8.

MALDEN — Granada: "Hitler's Children," Tim Holt, Bonita Granville. 3:18, 6:28, 9:38. "My Heart Belongs to Daddy," Richard Carlson. 1:45, 4:58, 8:08.

Mystic: "After Midnight with Boston Blackie," Chester Morris, Ann Savage. 2:05, 7, 9:55. "War Against Mrs. Hadley," Fay Bainter, Edward Arnold. 3:15, 8:25.

Maplewood: "Now Voyager," Bette Davis, Paul Henreid. 3:11, 9:11. "Margin for Error," Joan Bennett, Milton Berle. 1:52, 7:52.

Orpheum: "Life Begins at 8:30," Monty Wooley, Ida Lupino. 2:05, 9:15. "Frankenstein Meets Wolfman," Lon Chaney, Bela Lugosi. 3:35, 8.

Strand: "Corregidor," Otto Kruger, Elissa Landi. 3:30, 7, 8:40. "Follow the Band," Leon Errol. 2:25, 8:40.

MATTAPAN — Oriental: "This Land Is Mine," Charles Laughton, Maureen O'Hara. "Salute for Three," MacDonald Carey. 1:45. Tonight continuous 6:45-11.

MEDFORD—Medford: "The Human Comedy," Mickey Rooney, Frank Morgan. "It Comes Up Love," Gloria Jean.

Fellsway: "Immortal Sergeant," Henry Fonda, Maureen O'Hara. "Henry Aldrich Gets Glamour," Jimmy Lydon.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Hello, Frisco, Hello," Alice Faye, John Payne. "Desert Victory."

NATICK—Colonial: "The More the Merrier," Jean Arthur, Joel McCrea, Charles Coburn. "The Mysterious Doctor," John Loder. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "The Human Comedy," Mickey Rooney, Frank Morgan. "Dixie Dugan," James Ellison, Lois Andrews.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Hitler's Children," Bonita Granville, Tim Holt. "Northwest Rangers," James Craig, Patricia Dane. 2, 8.

QUINCY — Quincy: "Follow the Band," Leon Errol. "Salute for Three," Dona Drake, B. Rhodes. 2, 8.

Strand: "The More the Merrier," Jean Arthur, Joel McCrea. "Journey Into Fear," Joseph Cotton, Orson Welles. 2, 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Dr. Gillespie's New Assistant," Lionel Barrymore, Van Johnson. "The Secret Weapon," Basil Rathbone.

Strand: "Margin for Error," Joan Bennett, Milton Berle.

Capitol: "Hitler's Children." Tim Holt, Bonita Granville. "Falcon Strikes Back," Tom Conway, H Hilliard.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Keeper of the Flame," Spencer Tracy, Katharine Hepburn. "Highways by Night," Richard Carlson. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Air Force," John Garfield, Gig Young. 2:41, 8:25.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "The More the Merrier," Jean Arthur. "After Midnight with Boston Blackie," Chester Morris.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Life Begins at 8:30," Monty Wooley, Ida Lupino. "Queen of Broadway," Buster Crabbe.

Coolidge: "Air Force," John Garfield, Gig Young. "Dr. Renault's Secret," Lynn Roberts.

WAVERLEY — Strand: "Silver Queen," Greorge Brent, Priscilla Lane. "One of Our Aircraft is Missing," Godfrey Tearle.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "The Human Comedy," Mickey Rooney, Frank Morgan. "March of Time's—Invasion."

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "The Human Comedy," Mickey Rooney, Frank Morgan. "Dixie Dugan," James Ellison, Lois Andrews.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Amazing Mrs. Holliday," Deanna Durbin. "How's About It?" Andrews Sisters, R. Paige.

WINTHROP—Winthrop: "Edge of Darkness," Errol Flynn, Ann Sheridan. "Taxi Mister," William Bendix.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

KEITH MEMORIAL — CAREFULLY COOLED — 3rd WEEK — TYRONE POWER in CRASH DIVE in TECHNICOLOR — CO-HIT "GILDERSLEEVE'S BAD DAY" — STARTS MONDAY JULY 5th "BOMBARDIER" PAT O'BRIEN

PARAMOUNT - FENWAY — NOW — Franchot TONE • Anne BAXTER "Five Graves to Cairo" Plus Joe E. Brown in "Chatterbox"

NOW! METROPOLITAN — HUMPHREY BOGART 'ACTION in the NORTH ATLANTIC' Plus "It's a Great Life"

UPTOWN — AIR CONDITIONED AT SYMPHONY STA. — ERROL FLYNN—ANN SHERIDAN "EDGE OF DARKNESS" Allan Jones "RHYTHM OF THE ISLANDS"

SOUTH STATION — CHURCHILL'S ISLAND 2nd BIG HIT PROGRAM — CARTOONS • SPORT • TRAVEL — INSIDE ARGENTINA? • LATEST NEWS

BOSTON (STAGE)

COLONIAL — TONIGHT, 8:30 — COMFORTABLY COOLED — BARGAIN MAT. TODAY 55c & $1.10 — "JUNIOR MISS" — Mat. Sat. & Spec. Mat. Mon., July 5 — Orch. & Bal. $1.10 & $1.65, 2d Bal. 55c — GOOD ORCH. SEATS $1.65 Some Orch. Seats — EVES. & SAT. MATS. Evs. $2.20

BOSTON CONCERTS

SYMPHONY HALL—COM. 1492 — TONIGHT AT 8:15 — POPS — 85 SYMPHONY PLAYERS — ARTHUR FIEDLER, Conductor — Tickets .30, .55, .85, $1.10, Tax inc. — On Sale 2 Weeks in Advance

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY — JAMES CRAIG — "NORTHWEST RANGERS" — The More The Merrier — Thurs., Fri., Sat. — "THIS LAND IS MINE" "Young and Willing"

"No matter what... I'll get Robert Taylor's autograph"

And Virginia Weidler gets it . when she meets

Robert TAYLOR — Greer GARSON — Walter PIDGEON — Lana TURNER — William POWELL

in METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER's

THE YOUNGEST PROFESSION

Coming Soon!

MALDEN, MASS.

MALDEN SQUARE — GRANADA — MALDEN 7654 — July 1-July 7 — Cont. 1:36-11:00 P. M. — "THE MORE THE MERRIER" — Jean Arthur, Joel McCrea, Charles Coburn — "SHERLOCK HOLMES IN WASHINGTON" — Basil Rathbone — Nigel Bruce

NEW YORK (STAGE)

4th Year! A PERFECT COMEDY ATKINSON, TIMES — LIFE WITH FATHER — with Harry BANNISTER, Muriel KIRKLAND — EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 Street. PE. 6-9540 — Evs. 8:40. Matinees Wed., Sat. & July 5 — Mail Orders Filled — AIR-CONDITIONED

THEATRE GUILD'S NEW MUSICAL PLAY — OKLAHOMA! — Music by Richard Rodgers — Book and Lyrics by Oscar Hammerstein 2d — Directed by Reuben Mamoulian — Dances by Agnes de Mille — BETTY ALFRED JOSEPH JOAN GARDI DRAKE BULOFF ROBERTS — ST. JAMES, W. 44th St — Air-Conditioned — Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs., Sat. & July 5th — TONIGHT at 8:30 Best Seats $3.30 — THE TOWN'S TOP MUSICAL HIT! "Took audience by storm."—World-Tel. — ROSALINDA — Music by Johann Strauss — IMPERIAL, West 45th Street AIR-COOLED — CO. 5-7880. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Mon., July 5. — BIG—NEW—EXCITING — 50c, $1 & $1.50 Plus Tax — Sat. Nights Only 50c to $2.50 Plus Tax — Sonja Henie & Arthur M. Wirtz present — Second Edition — STARS ON ICE — CENTER THEATRE, Rockefeller Center CO. 5-8474 — Evgs. Incl. Sun. 8:40. Mats. Sat., Sun. & Wed. — No Mon. Perf. Special Mat. July 5 — MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

NEW YORK (STAGE)

PULITZER PRIZE PLAY — MIRIAM HOPKINS FLORENCE REED CONRAD NAGEL — THE SKIN of OUR TEETH — A New Comedy by THORNTON WILDER — PLYMOUTH THEATRE, W. 45th St. Air-Conditioned — Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed., Sat. & July 5th, 2:40.

"Newest Sure-Fire Hit." — World Tel. — "TOMORROW the WORLD" — with RALPH BELLAMY • SHIRLEY BOOTH — BARRYMORE Thea., 47th, W. of B'y. Air-Conditioned — Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed., Sat. & July 5th, 2:40.

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL — 50th St. & 6th Ave. — "THE YOUNGEST PROFESSION" — VIRGINIA WEIDLER • EDWARD ARNOLD and FIVE GUEST STARS — A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture — GALA STAGE SHOW • SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA — 1st Mezzanine Seats Reserved Circle 6-4600

Betty GRABLE • Geo. MONTGOMERY • Cesar ROMERO — 'CONEY ISLAND' — Plus In Person | Enric MADRIGUERA & His Music | Carmen AMAYA and Her Troupe — BUY A WAR BOND at the ROXY 7th Ave. & 50th St. — Open Now 10:30 A. M.

Managers of theatres advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

Today's Closing Prices on the N. Y. Stock Exchange

Today's Sales (est.) 900,000
Previous day's sales 807,560
1943 volume to date 170,542,008
1943 volume to date 51,526,276

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Tuesday	51.9	Prev day	52.0
Month ago	52.1	Year ago	35.2
1943 high	52.2	1943 low	41.7

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60f	5	62¼	62	62¼	+ ¼
Acme Ste (3)	1	54	54	54	+ ½
Adams Exp (1.15g)	7	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
Addressograph (1)	3	20¼	19⅝	20¼	+ ⅝
Air Reduction (1a)	8	47⅛	46¼	47⅛	+ ⅝
Alaska Juneau	16	5⅞	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
Allegheny Corp	73	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
Allegheny pf xw	64	23⅜	21½	23⅜	+2⅛
Allegh pf 530xw	257	23⅜	21⅞	23¼	+1⅝
Allegheny pr pf	27	39⅞	38½	39½	+2
Allegh Lud S .70g	16	30⅞	30½	30¾	— ⅛
Allen Indust Nes	1	11	11	11	
Allied Ch&Dye (6)	4	160	159½	160	+1¼
Allied Mills (1½g)	1	22½	22½	22½	— ¼
Allied Strs (.45g)	1	14	14	14	+ ⅛
Allis-Ch Mfg 1½g	26	41⅜	40¼	41⅜	+1⅛
Alpha P Cem (1½g)	9	22	21½	22	+1
Amal Leather	3	17⅛	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
Amerada Pet (2)	2	84½	83¾	84½	+ ½
Am Ag Chem 1.20	5	29¾	29½	29¾	+ ¾
Am Airlines 1½pr	21	69¾	69	69¾	+1½
Am Bank Note .40e	32	17⅜	16½	17¼	+ ½
Am Bank N pf 3	30	58	58	58	— ⅜
Am Bosch (1⅓e)	4	8¾	8¼	8¾	+ ⅜
Am Cable & Rad	76	8¾	8¼	8¼	
Am Can (3)	4	90	89¾	90	+1
Am Cot pf (7)	150	180½	179¼	180½	+ ¾
Am Car&Fdy (2g)	2	42¾	42¼	42¼	— ¼
Am C&F pf 10½g	3	79¼	78	79¼	+1¼
Am Ct & Cable 1g	2	23½	23¼	23½	+ ⅜
Am Chicle (4a)	20	108¾	108¾	108¾	+ ¾
Am Colortype .30g	1	11½	11½	11½	
Am Cryn Sug (1½g)	1	16	16	16	
Am Distill	8	30	29⅞	30	+ ⅛
Am Export L (1g)	12	4.73⅛	26¾	4.73⅛	+ ⅛
Am & For Pow	54	7⅞	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
Am & F P 2pf	48	25¼	24	24½	+ ⅜
Am-Haw SS 1½g	1	34	33¾	34	— ⅛
Am Hide & Leath	4	4	3⅞	4	
Am H&L pf (3)	1	40½	40½	40½	— ½
Am Home Pr 2.40	11	68⅞	68½	68⅞	+ ⅞
Am Ice	2	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
Am Ice pf (1⅔e)	1	56½	56½	56½	
Am Internat ⅛g	1	8½	8½	8½	
Am Locomotive	17	15¾	15½	15½	— ⅛
Am Loco pf 3½ix	8	109¼	107½	109¼	+2¼
Am M&Fdy (.40g)	9	14⅝	14⅜	14½	
Am M & Met ½g	5	9½	9½	9½	
Am Metal (1)	8	24½	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
Am News 1.80	90	31¾	31¾	31¾	
Am Pow & Lt	43	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Am P & L $6 pf	39	33⅛	32¼	33⅛	+1½
Am P & L $5 pf	48	30⅛	29¾	30	+1
Am Rad & St .30g	32	11	10¾	10⅞	— ⅛
Am Roll Mill .40e	21	15¼	15	15¼	+ ⅛
Am RM pf 4½	39	63¾	63¼	63½	— ½
Am Sat Rac ⅛e	3	14⅜	14¼	14¼	
Am Seating (½g)	6	16	16	16	
Am Ship Bld 2g	60	32⅛	32	32⅛	
Am Smelt & R (2)	22	41⅜	40⅞	41⅛	+ ⅛
Am Sm&R pf 7	130	153	152	1 3	+1⅛
AmSnuffCo(1.80g)	8	44½	44¼	44¼	Jun 29
Am Sti Fdrs (1a)	8	27¾	27½	27¾	+ ⅜
Am Stores (3½g)	2	14½	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
Am Stove (.60g)	2	16	16	16	— ½
Am Sug Ref 1½g	1	29½	29½	29½	
Am Sug pf (7)	1	109½	109½	109½	+ ½
Am Sum Tob (1g)	5	29	29	29	+1
Am Tel & Tel (9)	10	155	154⅝	155	+ ⅛
Am Tobacco (3a)	1	60	60	60	+ ⅛
Am Tob B (3a)	6	61	60½	61	
Am Tob pf (6)	320	145½	145	45⅜	+ ½
Am Type Fdrs ½g	12	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
Am Viscose (1a)	9	47½	46⅞	46⅞	— ⅛
Am Viscose pf (5)	1	119¼	119¼	119¼	
Am Wat Wks	32	8¼	7⅞	8	— ⅛
Am W W 1pf (6)	2	83	83	83	— ¼
Am Woolen	2	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
Am Wool pf (4k)	4	71½	71	71½	+ ½
Am Zinc L & S	4	6	6	6	+ ⅛
Anaconda 1g	43	28	27½	27⅝	— ⅛
Anac W&C 1½g	3	27¼	27¼	27¼	+ ½
Andes Cop (1½g)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
Arch-Dan-M (1g)	4	44¾	44¾	44¾	+ ¼
Armour Del pf (7)	5	109¼	109¾	109¾	
Arm III	2	51½	51½	51½	+ ⅛
Armstrong Ck ½g	5	38⅜	38	38¾	
Arnold Dry Gds ½g	10	15	14¾	14¾	+ ⅛
Assd DG 1pf 6	80	90½	89½	90½	+ ⅞
Atch T & S F 3g	34	57½	56½	57⅜	+ ⅜
Atch T & S F pf 5	2	85	84¼	85	+ ⅜
Atl Cst Line 1½g	6	33⅞	33¾	33⅞	+ ⅛
Atl Refining .30g	13	27	26⅝	27	+ ⅛
Atl Refin pf 4	20	112¾	112½	112½	+ ¼
Atlas Corp ⅛g	6	12¼	12⅛	12¼	+ ⅛
Atlas Pow 1½g	140	61	60	61	+1
Austin Nichols	1	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	
Aust N pr A 2k	380	6	5	5⅞	+ ⅛
Aviation Corp .10g	74	5	4¾	5	
Baldwin Loco (3½g)	33	18	17¾	18	+ ⅜
Balt & Ohio	8	8½	8⅜	8½	
Balt & Ohio pf	18	12⅞	12⅜	12⅞	+ ⅛
Bangor & Av	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅜
Bangor&A pf 5k	30	50	50	50	
Barber Asph	1	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	
Barker pf 2¾	10	43	43	43	
Barnsdall Oil .60	21	18¼	17⅝	18¼	+ ⅜
Bath Iron Wks 2g	4	18⅜	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
Bayuk Cigar 1½	2	27	26⅞	27	+1
Beatrice Crm 1a	1	31¼	31¼	31¼	— ¼
Beech-N Pack 4	1	108	108	108	
Beat Crm pf 5	50	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	+ ⅛
Bell Airc (1g)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ¼
Bendix Aviat 1½g	9	38¼	38	38¼	+ ⅜
Benef Ind Ln 1.60	8	15⅞	15½	15⅞	
Best Foods (.80g)	6	16⅜	16½	16½	+ ¼
Best & Co 1.60a	6	26⅞	26	26⅞	+1⅛
Beth Steel (3g)	11	64½	64¼	64½	+ ¼
Bigelow-Sanf (1g)	2	26	26	26	
Black & Dck 1.60	2	19	18⅞	19	+ ⅛
Blaw-Knox .20g	10	10½	10⅜	10½	+ ⅛
Bliss & Lau (½g)	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
Boeing Airp 1g	24	18⅜	17⅞	18⅜	
Bohn Al&Brass 2	1	54¼	54¼	54¼	+ ¾
Bon Ami A (4)	20	93½	93	93	
Bond Strs 1.60	1	28	28	28	
Borden Co (.60g)	27	28¼	27¾	28¼	+ ⅛
Borg-Warner 1.60	14	37¾	37½	37¾	+ ¼
Boston & Maine	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
Bowing Co Am 2	2	29½	28½	29½	+2
Bridgeport Br ⅓pe	5	10⅜	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
Briggs Mfg (2)	5	30	30	30	+ ¼
Bristol-My Co 2g	12	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ¼
Brn Pa T cv pf 3	2	40¾	40	40	— ½
Brooklyn-Bat (¼g)	1	13	13	13	
Brunsw-Balke (½g)	1	13⅜	13¼	13¼	
Bucyrus-Erie (½g)	7	8¾	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
Budd Mfg	7	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	
Budd Mfg pf	1	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	— ⅛
Budd Wheel 1¼g	3	9¼	9¼	9¼	
Buffalo Forg .90g	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	
Bullard Co (1g)	1	22½	22½	22½	— ¼
Burling Mills .70g	3	31	31	31	
Burl Mills 5 pf 5	3	108	107½	107½	— ½
Burr Add M .60	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	
Bush Term .20g	12	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
Bush TBpf1¼k	10	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	
Butler Bros .30g	4	10	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
Butler Bros pf1¼	4	27½	27½	27½	+ ¼
Byers (AM) Co	4	17¾	17½	17½	+ ⅛
Byers pf 7.20k	30	79¾	79¾	79⅞	— ⅛
Byron Jack ½g	2	23	22¾	23	— ¼
Callahan Z-Lead	4	1¼	1¼	1¼	
Calumet & H .45e	4	7⅝	7½	7½	
Campbell Wyn ½g	7	17⅜	17	17⅜	
Can D G Ale .60	1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
Can Sou Ry (3)	160	33½	33½	33½	— ⅜
Canac Pacific	12	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
Can Adm pf 3	30	44¼	44¼	44¼	
Can C & O (5)	50	95	95	95	
Carriers & Gen .20	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
Case (JI) Co (3g)	4	122½	121¼	122½	+ ½
Caterpil Trac (2)	1	48¾	48¾	48¾	
Celanese Co (1g)	6	39¾	39½	39¾	+ ¼
Celanese 5 pf 5	20	104	104	104	— ¼
Celanese 7 pf 7	10	124⅝	124⅜	124⅝	+ ⅛
Celanese pr pf 7	10	116¼	116¼	116¼	— ¼
Celotex Corp ⅛	8	14⅜	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
Celotex pf (5)	4	91½	91¼	91½	
Cent Aguirre 1½g	2	21¾	21½	21½	
Cent Foundry pf	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Cent Hud .10e	3	16	16	16	
Cent Ill Lt pf 4½	50	107	106½	107	+ ½
Cent RR N J	3	16	16	16	
Cent Vie Sug 2½e	3	22½	22	22	— ⅛
Cerro de Pas (4)	15	38⅝	38¼	38½	+ ⅛
Certain-teed Prod	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
Cer-ted 6 pf	233	17	16	16¾	+ ⅛
Chain Belt (1½g)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ¼
Champ Pap&F 4½g	1	22	22	22	+1
Checker Cab	69	45⅞	45	45¼	+ ⅛
Ches & Ohio (3)	3	101½	101½	101½	
Ches & Ohio pf 4	2	71½	71⅜	71½	— ⅛
Chi & E III	6	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
Chi&E III A 1.50g	1	5¾	5¼	5¾	
Chi Gt West	3	19⅜	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
Chi Gt W pf 1¾ix	3	13¼	13⅛	13¼	+ ⅛
Chi Mail Or 1½e	10	19¼	19	19¼	+ ¼
Chi Pneu Tool (2)	12	19¼	19	19¼	+ ¼
Chi Pn T cv pf 3	2	40¾	40	40	— ½
Chickasha C Oil 1	3	17¼	17	17¼	+ ⅛
Childs Co	14	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
Chrysler Co (1½e)	21	84½	83½	84⅜	+1
City Ice & F 1.20	7	14⅜	14¼	14¼	
City Invest	20	48	48	48	— ¼
City Stores	7	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
Clark Equip 1½g	4	38¾	38¼	38¾	+ ⅜
Clev & Pitts 3½g	10	91¾	91½	91½	— ¼
Clev Elec Ill 4½	20	114½	114½	114½	
Clev Graph Br (1g)	6	38¼	37¾	38¼	+ ⅛
Climax Mol 1.20g	6	42½	42	42¼	+ ⅛
Clueti Peabody 1g	8	37½	36¾	37¼	+ ⅛
Clueti Peab pf 7	12	145¼	145¼	145¼	+2½
Colgate-Palm-P 4½	17	21⅝	21½	21⅝	+ ⅛
Colg-P-P pf6¼k	10	107¾	107¾	107¾	+ ½
Collins & Ail	2	27½	27	27	
Col & South 1pf	30	11¾	11¼	11¼	
Col Fuel & Ir ½pg	6	18	17⅝	18	+ ⅛
Col Broadc A .60e	10	22½	22¼	22½	
Col Broadc B .60g	3	22½	22⅜	22½	+ ⅛
Col G & El	22	4¾	4¾	4¾	
Col G&E 6 pf 6	5	70¼	70	70⅜	+ ⅛
Colum Pict ½e	1	18½	18½	18½	+ ⅛
Comi Credit (3)	4	40½	40½	40½	+ ⅛
Comi Cred pf 4½	1	106½	106½	106½	+ ⅛
Comi Invest Tr 3	17	42⅞	42½	42⅞	+ ⅛
Comi Solvents .30g	21	14⅜	14⅛	14¼	+ ⅛
Comwith & South	38	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
Comm & So pf 3k	28	65¼	63¾	65¼	+2¼
Comwith Ed .70g	75	24⅞	24¾	24⅞	+ ⅛
Congol-Naiva (1)	2	23¾	23½	23½	+ ½
Consol Cigar 1¾e	8	24½	23¾	24	
Con Cig pr pf6½z	1	105	105	105	
Cons Copper	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
Cons Edison 1.60	163	22¼	21¾	22¼	+ ¾
Cons Edison pf 5	7	102½	101¾	102½	+ ⅞
Cons Film pf (½xk)	2	17½	17½	17¾	
Cons Laundries	14	4¾	4⅝	4¾	+ ⅛
Cons Vultee (1g)	21	17⅞	17½	17⅞	+ ½
Cons Vultee pf 1¾	5	24	23¾	23¾	
Consol'n Coal	3	13¼	13¼	13¾	+ ⅛
Cont' C pf 2½z new	1	26½	26½	36½	+1½
Cont Pr pf 4½z	210	101¼	101	101¼	+ ⅛
Container Corp ⅜g	9	23⅝	22⅞	23⅝	+ ⅜
Cont Bak ½pg	14	10¼	9⅞	10⅛	— ⅛
Cont Can (½pg)	4	35⅞	35¾	35⅞	+ ⅛
Cont Dia Fib .45g	2	15½	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
Cont Ins 1.60a	3	48	48	48	
Cont Motors .30g	42	6¾	6¾	6⅝	— ⅛
Cont Oil Del (1)	25	35¼	34⅞	35⅛	+ ¼
Cont Steel (½pg)	1	26	25¼	26	+ ½
Copperweld Stl .80	5	13⅜	1 ½	13½	— ⅛
Cop'weld pf 2½z	100	50	50	50	
Corn Exch 2.40	140	45½	45	45	+ ¼
Corn Products 2.60	12	67¼	66¾	67¼	
Corn Prod pf 7	170	180	179	180	+1½
Coty Inc (.15g)	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
Crane Co (1e)	63	22⅛	21½	21⅞	+ ⅜
Crane Co cv pf 5	140	105⅞	105½	105⅞	+ ⅜
Crosley Corp (½pg)	5	21	21	21	
Crow Ck & S 1½e	2	29½	29½	29½	+ ½
Crown Zeller (1)	2	15¾	15¼	15¾	
Crown Zel pf 5	30	93½	93½	93½	— ¼
Crucible Steel 2e	1	35¾	35¾	35¾	+ ¼
Crucible Stl pf 5	3	78	78½	78½	
Cuba RR pf	120	20¼	19¾	19¾	— ½
Cuban-Am Sug ⅓e	12	13⅜	12⅝	13⅜	+ ⅛
Curtis Publishing	24	6½	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
Curtis Pub pf	20	72	72	72	
Curtiss-Wright 1e	34	8½	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
Curtiss-Wr A (1g)	6	22¾	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
Cutler-Hammer ½pg	9	26½	26	26	— ½
Davison Chem (1g)	9	17⅜	17	17½	+ ⅜
Day P&L pf4½z	20	115½	115½	115½	
Decca Records (1)	5	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅜
Deere & Co 1.35e	12	40¼	39⅝	40¼	+ ¼
Deere & Co pf 1.40	4	36	35⅝	36	
Del & Hudson	3	15¼	15	15	
Del Lack & West	14	9¼	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
Den & R G W pf	2	1¾	1⅝	1¾	+ ⅛
Detroit Ed (.90g)	13	20¼	20	20	
Devoe & R A 1	640	33⅝	32¼	33⅝	+1⅝
Diam Match 1½g	2	32	31⅞	32	
Diam T Motor ½pg	2	15	15	15	+ ¼
Dist Corp-S h2.22	2	29¼	29	29¼	+ ¼
Dixie Cup ¼g	6	14½	14⅜	14½	+ ¼
Doehler Die C ⅜g	1	21	21	21	
Dome Mines h1.20g	21	20½	20	20⅝	+ ⅛
Douglas Airc 5e	6	67½	67	67½	— ⅜
Dow Chem (3)	4	150¼	149⅞	150¼	+1¼
Dresser Mfg 1g	6	33½	33	33½	+ ⅛
Dunhill Int	13	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
du Pont de N (2g)	5	157½	156½	157½	+1¼
du Pont pf (4½)	1	128½	128½	128½	— ¾
Eastern Air L	22	40¾	39⅞	40½	+1
Eastman Kodak 5	7	166	165	165¾	+ ¾
Eaton Mfg (3)	5	42⅝	42½	42⅝	+ ⅛
El & Mus Ind .06g	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
El Auto-Lite 1g	8	38¾	38¾	38⅝	+ ⅛
Elec Boat (½pg)	2	12⅛	12	12	
El Power & Light	28	6	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
El Pr & Lt $6 pf	11	63	61¾	62¼	+2¼
El Pr & Lt $7 pf	11	67¾	66¾	67⅜	+ ⅜
El Paso N G 2.40	2	30	30	30	+ ⅛
El Storage Bat 2	1	41	41	41	+ ⅛
Endicott-John (3)	1	53½	53½	53½	+1
Endicott-Jn pf 5	2	115	114¾	114¾	— ¼
Eng Pub Service	23	7⅛	6⅞	7	
Eng PS $5 pf 5	430	78½	78	78½	+ ½
Eng $5½pf5½z	40	81½	81½	81½	+ ½
Equit Off Bldg	4	1	1	1	
Erie RR (½pg)	10	13¾	13½	13½	
Erie RR ct (½pg)	10	13¾	13½	13½	
Erie RR pf A (5)	12	50¼	50¼	50¾	+ ¼
Evans Products	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	2	25¾	25¾	25¾	
Exchange Buffet	17	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
Fairbanks Morse 1	3	39	39	39	
Fajardo Sugar 2	12	26¼	26⅛	26¼	
Fed Lt & Tr (3½g)	29	17⅜	17	17⅜	+ ⅜
Fed Lt&T pf 6	10	101½	101½	101½	+1
Fed Mot Tr .20g	3	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
Fed D Strs 1.40a	2	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
Fire P F Ins 1.60a	3	50	50	50	— ¼
Firestone T 1¾g	8	40⅞	40⅝	40⅞	+ ⅛
Flintkote (1½g)	12	21⅜	20¾	21	— ⅛
Flintkotepf(4½g)	10	103½	103½	103½	+2
Follansbee Steel	4	8¾	8⅝	8¾	— ⅛
Follansbee S pf	80	49	48⅝	48⅞	+ ⅛
Foster Wheeler	2	17⅝	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
Francisco Sugar	2	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
Fruehauf Tra 1.40	3	29½	29	29½	+ ¼
Gabriel Co (.20g)	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	
Gair (Robt) ¼e	20	3⅜	3⅜	3½	— ⅛
Gamewell Co 1g	20	28¾	28¾	28¾	+ ¼
Gar Wood Ind ⅛g	29	6	5⅞	6	
Gaylord Cont ½e	2	14	14	14	
Gen Am Inv .40e	5	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
Gen Am Trans (1g)	5	47¼	47¼	47¼	— ⅛
Gen Baking .45g	9	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
Gen Bronze (.30g)	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
Gen Cable	4	7	6¾	7	— ⅛
Gen Cable A	2	16½	15¾	16½	+ ⅛
Gen Cap pf3½zk	180	95¾	93½	95¾	+1⅞
Gen Cigar (1)	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	
Gen Elec (1.40)	79	39¾	39	39¾	+ ¼
Gen Foods .80e	7	41⅜	41¼	41¼	— ¼
Gen Fds pf 4½z	30	116	116	116	+1
Gen G & El A	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
Gen G&El cv pf	50	100½	100½	100½	—1
Gen Mills (4)	3	98	97½	98	
Gen Mills 5pf 5	90	132	132	132	
Gen Motors (1g)	42	55⅜	55¼	55⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Motors pf 5	1	130½	130½	130½	+ ½
Gen O Adv	2	5¾	5¼	5¼	
Gen Prec Eq (1½g)	1	23⅛	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
Gen Print Ink .20g	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
Gen Pr Ink pf 6	10	108	108	108	+ ½
Gen Ry Signal ½g	3	24	23¾	24	
Gen Real & Util	5	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
Gen Refract .60g	2	22¼	22¼	22½	— ⅛
Gen Shoe (½g)	1	14½	14½	14½	— ¼
Gen Stl C pf 3t	431	8	8	8	+ ⅛
Gen Tel (1.60)	6	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
Gen Time Inst	1	21½	21	21½	+ ⅛
Gen T & Rub ½e	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	
Gillette S Raz ¼g	3	9	9	9	
Gimbel Bros .15g	2	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ⅛
Gladden Co (.60g)	31	22	21½	22	+ ¼
Globe (Adolf)	3	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
Goodrich B F ⅛g	4	40¾	40¼	40½	+ ⅜
Goodrich pf (5)	2	99¾	99¾	99¾	+ ⅜
Goodyear Tire 1½g	6	39¾	39¾	39¾	+ ½
Goodyear pf (5)	2	107⅞	102½	102½	
Graham-Paige Mot	11	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
Granby C Min .60	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
Grand Union	12	15⅞	14½	15⅞	+1½
Granite C S .17½g	2	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
Grant (WT) 1.40	4	36	35¾	35¾	— ¼
Grant (WT) pf (1)	1	25	25	25	
Gt N Ir Ore ct 2e	3	17⅛	17½	17⅛	
Gt Nor Ry pf (1g)	18	31	30½	31	— ⅛
Gt W Sug pf 7	30	149	149	149	+1
Green (HL) (2a)	1	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	+ ⅜
Greyhound Co (1)	15	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
Grum Air En 1½e	3	15	15	15	+ ⅛
Guantan Sugar	2	4¾	4½	4¾	
Guantan Sug pf	40	148	146	146½	—4½
Gulf Mob & Ohio	9	8¾	8½	8⅝	
Gulf Mob & Oh pf	5	37¾	37	37¾	+ ⅜
Hall (WF) Print 1	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
Harb-Walker ½pg	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅜
Hat Co Am A ½ag	4	7¼	7	7¼	
Hayes Indust .15e	3	9½	9	9¼	+ ⅛
Hazel-Atlas G 5	50	104½	104½	104½	— ¼
Hercules Motor 1	2	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	+ ⅛
Hercules Powder 1g	2	85¼	85	85¼	+ ¼
Hershey Choc (3)	1	64	63½	64	+1
Holland Furn (2)	4	39⅜	39¼	39⅜	
Homestake Min	3	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	+ ⅜
Houd-Hersh B ½pe	3	15¾	15⅜	15¾	— ⅛
Household Fin (4)	5	56	55	56	+1
Household F pf 5	130	110	110	110	+ ⅛
Houston Oil	14	8	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
Hudson & Man	8	2½	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
Hudson & Man pf	4	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
Hudson B M&S h2	1	26	26	26	
Hudson Motor	12	9½	9⅛	9¼	
Hupp Motor	11	2	1⅞	2	
Illinois Central	7	14½	14½	14½	
Ill Cent LL (4)	150	43¾	43	43½	+ ½
Ill

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
200	Aero Sup B	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
200	Air Assoc (¼g)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
300	Air Investors	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛
100	Air Inc ex pf (.30g)	23½	23½	23½
900	Airc Access (¼g)	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝
300	Air-Way El A .20g	3⅛	3	3⅛
250	Allied Prod	26	25⅞	26
300	Alum Ltd h&a)	99	98¾	98¾
300	Alum Co Am (2g)	115	114¾	115
100	Alum Co Am pf (6)	113	113	113
30	Am Book	30	30	30
100	Am Cap pf (.30k)	36½	36½	36½
400	Am Cen Mfg (½g)	8¾	8¾	8¾
500	Am CP&LA (⅝g)	38¼	36	38¼
500	A CP&LA new (.60g)	34	32	34
1400	Am Cit P&LB	2¼	2¼	2¼
700	Am Cyan B (.80)	46½	46	46½
2200	Am & Fgn P war	1⅞	1¾	1¾
3800	Am Gas & El (1.60)	27½	27¼	27¾
50	Am G & El pf (4¾)	108¾	108¾	108¾
25	Am Cen 82 pf (2)	36¼	36¼	36¼
250	Am Gen 82½ pf (2g)	115¾	114¾	115¼
200	Am Light & T (1.20)	17¾	17½	17¾
100	Am Lt & T pf (1½)	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝
600	Am Maracaibo	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
800	Am Republics (.10g)	10⅝	10½	10½
300	Am Superpow	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Am Superpow 1 pf	100	100	100
600	Am Superpow pf	14	13½	14
300	Am Thread pf (¼)	3¾	3⅝	3⅝
100	Am Writ Pap	4½	4½	4½
100	Apex Elec Mfg (½g)	14¼	14¼	14¼
200	Ark Nat Gas	4¾	4¾	4¾
2100	Ark Nat Gas A	5	4¾	4¾
2400	Ark N Gas pf (.70k)	10½	9¾	10½
500	Aro Equip (.70g)	20½	20¼	20½
500	Ashland Oil&R (.60)	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝
100	Atlantic C Fish (¼g)	5½	5½	5½
100	Atl Rayon (¼g)	7¾	7¾	7¾
2000	Atlas Corp war	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
300	Atlas D Forge (½g)	8	7⅞	8
450	Atlas Ply (.60g)	22⅞	22½	22¾
200	Avery & Sons (½e)	9	8¾	8¾
130	Axton-Fish A	98	97	97
900	Babcock & Wil (¼g)	23	22½	23
300	Baldwin Loco war	5⅞	5¾	5⅞
100	Barium Stn Stl	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
100	Basic Refract (.20g)	5¾	5¾	5¾
100	Beaunit Mills (.60)	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
700	Beech Airc (1e)	14½	14½	14½
200	Bellanca Airc	3¾	3⅝	3⅝
800	Berk & Gay Furn	¾	1	¾
450	Bickfords (1)	12¼	12¼	12¼
100	Bliss (EW) (2)	14½	14½	14½
800	Blue Ridge	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝
100	Borne Scrym	26½	26½	26½
2400	Braz Tr L&P	23⅝	21⅝	21⅞
100	Breeze Corp	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
100	Brill B	1¼	1¼	1¼
200	Brown F&W (.10e)	3	3	3
100	Brown F&WA (1k)	12½	12½	12½
100	Brown-F Dist	13	13	13
30	Brown F Dist pf	104	104	104
2000	Buckeye Pipe L	9¾	9½	9¾
3400	Buf N&EP pf	15⅝	15½	15½
250	Buf N&EP 1 pf	95	94½	94¾
2200	Burry Biscuit	3⅞	3½	3¾
300	Butler P H	4½	4½	4½
8400	Callite Tung (.20g)	4¾	4¾	4¾
300	Can Marconi (h.04g)	2¼	2¼	2¼
25	Cap City Prod (½g)	13¼	13¼	13¼
300	Carrier Corp	17¼	17¼	17¼
100	Carter (JW) (.60)	8	8	8
800	Catalin Am (.10e)	4⅝	4⅝	4¼
2	Cen & Sw Ut	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200	Cen Hud G & E .51g	9½	9½	9½
100	Cen Ohio Stl .70g	9¼	9¼	9¼
100	Cessna Airc (1e)	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
50	Cherry-Burrell (.40g)	11½	11½	11½
50	Chi Flex Shaft (2g)	81¾	81¾	81¾
150	Childs pf	15	14¾	14¾
1000	Cities Service	15¾	15½	15½
150	Cit Svc pf	91½	90½	91½
100	Cit Svc pf B	97	95¾	95¾
100	Cit SvcP&L $6pf (6)	88	88	88
100	City Auto Stpg (.60)	8	8	8
200	Claude Neon Lts	⅝	⅝	⅝
25	Cleve El Illum (1g)	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜
200	Cleve Tract (¾g)	15	14¾	14¾
200	Club Al Uten	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
100	Colon Develop	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
40	Colum G & E pf (5)	50½	50	50½
600	Colonial Airl	8⅜	8¼	8⅜
50	Comm P Svc (1.60)	20	20	20
1200	Comm Wat Svc	¾	¾	¾
50	Compo ShMvic (.30g)	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
100	Cons Biscuit (.40)	5	5	5
700	Cons G&E Bal (3.60)	61¼	60¾	61¼
10	Con G&E BalpfC(4)	109	109	109
300	Cons Gas Ut	4¾	4⅝	4⅝
75	Cons Mng & S (h1a)	37¼	37¼	37¼
100	Cons Ret Strs (¾g)	6¼	6¼	6¼
100	Cons Stl Corp (½g)	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
20	Cont G&E pr pf (7)	95	95	95
800	Cont Roll & Stl (¼g)	12	11⅞	12
800	Cooper-Bess (½g)	12¾	12⅝	12¾
800	Copper Range (½g)	6½	6½	6½
200	Corroon & Rey	2	2	2
10	Cor & Rey pf (6k)	90	90	90
1000	Cosden Petro	2½	2	2½
3700	Creole Pet	24⅝	24	24¼
100	Crown C Pet	3	3	3
100	Crystal Oil Ref	¾	¾	¾
2000	CubanAtlSug (2½e)	20¾	20½	20½
400	Cuban Tob (.05g)	2½	2⅜	2½
100	Darby Pet (¾g)	17¼	17¼	17¼
100	Dayton Rub (½g)	19½	19½	19½
100	Derby Oil	3¼	3¼	3¼
30	Derby Oil pf (4k)	79	79	79
300	Det Gray Ir	1¼	1¼	1¼
300	Det Mich Stove (.10g)	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Divco Twin Trk (¼e)	6	6	6
25	Drawner Corp (3)	68½	68½	68½
500	Duro-Test (.05g)	2½	2⅜	2½
800	East Gas&F	2½	2⅜	2⅜
400	East G&F 6 pf	34	33	33⅞
25	East G&Fprpf (4½)	56¼	56¼	56¼
20	East Sug As pf	40	40	40
100	Easy Wash MB	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
36700	El Bond & Sh	8¼	7⅞	8
1000	El Bond & Sh pf	68½	68¼	68½
100	El Bo & Sh $5 pf	63½	63½	63½
450	El P&L 2 pf A	33	32	33
50	Elgin Nat Wat (½g)	30½	30¼	30½
300	Emerson Elec (.20g)	8⅝	8½	8½
10	Emp Dis El pf (6k)	93½	93½	93½
100	Emsco D&Eq (¼g)	10¼	10¼	10¼
200	Equity Corp	1½	1½	1½
50	EquityCrp$3pf (1½k)	32	32	32
300	Eureka Pipe L (2g)	29½	29½	29½
100	Eversharp Inc	15¼	15¼	15¼
200	Fairchild Av (1e)	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
600	Fairchild En & Air	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
800	Falstaff Brew	12	11¾	12
3200	Fansteel Met (¼e)	20¼	19¾	20¼
10	Fire As Phil (2a)	68	68	68
100	Ford Mot Ltd (.107e)	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
200	Frank Cou Dis (1e)	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Gatineau Pow (.80)	9¼	9¼	9¼
200	Gen Finance (.20)	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
100	Gen Finan pf g (1)	16	16	16
30	Gen G&E pf B	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
200	Gen Share	2	2	2
800	Glen Ald Coal (.80g)	17½	17½	17½
25	GodchauxSugA(4)	37	37	37
300	Goldfield Con	7-32	3-16	7-32
100	Gorh Mfg (1g)	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞
100	Grand Rap V (.05g)	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
100	Gray Mfg	7	7	7
300	Greenf T & D (1e)	8	7⅞	8
200	Groc Str Prod (.15e)	4⅞	4⅜	4⅞
3600	Gulf Oil	46⅝	46⅜	46⅜
100	Hammer Pap (½g)	23½	23⅛	23½
600	Hartford Ray vtc	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Hat Cor Am B (¾g)	9⅛	8⅝	8⅞
200	Hearn D Strs	4¼	4⅛	4⅛
400	Hecla Min	7	6⅞	6⅞
50	Helena Rubin	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
100	Heller (WE (.60a)	9¼	9¼	9¼
100	Heyden Chem	22¼	22⅛	22¼
100	Hoe (R) & Co A	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛
200	Holl C Gold	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
80	Hormel & Co (2)	32½	32½	32½
2200	Humble Oil	73	72	72½
500	Hum-Ross F	4⅝	4½	4½
50	Huyler's pf	19½	19½	19½
300	Hygrade Fd (.30e)	9	9	9
100	Ill Iowa Pow	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	IllIowaPow div ct	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
200	Ill IowaPw pf (1¾k)	37½	37½	37½
300	Ill Zinc (.65g)	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
10	Indpls P&L pf (5¼)	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
200	Ins Co N Am (2½a)	82	81½	81½
600	Int Cig Mich (.60g)	16	15⅝	16
800	Int Hyd-El pf	9¼	9	9¼
1000	Int Pet (h1)	17	16¾	17
100	Int Util A	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
5400	Int Util B	½	½	½
200	Int Home Eq	2¼	2¼	2¼
175	Iron Firem vtc (1.20)	18⅜	18¼	18⅜
100	Irving Air Ch (1)	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
2700	Ital Superpower A	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
700	Jacobs (F L)	6⅜	6¼	6⅜
100	Jer C P&L 5½pf (5½)	78	78	78
450	Ken-Rad T&LA (⅝g)	14½	13¾	14½
400	Kingston Prod (.10g)	4	4	4
700	Kirby Pet (10e)	4	4	4

Quotations to 2:55 p. m.

Sales, Stock and Div.	High	Low	2:55
60 Koppers Co pf (6)	96	96	96
500 Krueger Brew	6½	6⅜	6⅜
200 Lack RR NJ	35	34½	35
500 Lake Shore M (h.80)	13	12⅞	13
100 Lane-Wells (½g)	11¾	11¾	11¾
4400 Lehigh C&N (.40g)	8⅞	8⅝	8¾
400 Leonard Oil Dev	½	½	½
500 Line Material (½e)	12⅝	12	12
700 Lone Star Gas (.20g)	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
1100 Long Is Ltg	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
25 Long Is L pf	41¾	41¾	41¾
200 Long Is L pf B	38⅝	38½	38⅝
100 Loudon Pack St	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200 Louis L & E	7⅛	7	7⅛
100 Manati Sug war	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
100 Margay Oil (1)	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
1000 Mass Util Assc	1¼	1¼	1¼
100 McCord Rad B	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
400 Memph N Gas	3¾	3¾	3¾
25 Mer & M $ pf pf	28	28	28
100 Merritt-C & S	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
1000 Mesabi Iron	2⅛	2	2
200 Mich Sug pf	7	7	7
100 MicromatHon (.20e)	5½	5½	5½
800 Mid St P Avte	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
400 Mid St P Bvts	1¾	1¾	1¾
100 idWestCorp	8½	8½	8½
100 Midwest Oil	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
100 Minn Min & M	56½	56¼	56¼
200 Missouri P Svc	7	7	7
3900 Molybdenum (.22b)	11¾	11	11¾
50 Monarch M T (⅝g)	18½	18½	18½
200 Monogram Pict	3⅜	3½	3⅜
200 Montr LH&P (h1½)	21¾	21¾	21¾
75 Moody Inv pt pf (8)	31½	31¼	31¼
300 Mt City Cop (.15g)	2⅛	2	2⅛
5200 Nat Bellas Hess	1⅞	2	2
100 Nat City Lines (1)	23¼	23¼	23¼
1700 Nat Fuel G (1)	11¾	11¼	11¾
10 Nat P&L pf (23a)	101½	101½	101½
100 Nat Rub Mch (½g)	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
100 Nat Trans (½gg)	12½	12½	12½
200 Nat Un Rad	3¾	3¾	3¾
200 Neptune Met A (1e)	9¼	9¼	9¼
200 Nestle-LeMurA (.30k)	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
50 N E P A 6% pf (3k)	47¼	47¼	47¼
20 New Eng T&T 2¾s	102⅜	101⅝	101⅝
200 N J Zinc (1½g)	65⅝	65¼	65⅝
700 N Mex & Ariz Ld	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜
100 NY P&L 7% pf (7)	111	111	111
12800 Niag Hud Pow	3	2¾	3
675 Niag Hud 1 pf	82	81	81⅜
20 Niag Hud 2 pf	71	71	71
100 Niag Hud A war	1-32	1-32	1-32
400 Niag Hud B war	1/32	1/32	1/32
600 Niles-Bem-P (1g)	10⅞	10⅜	10⅜
500 Nor Am Lt & Pow	1/32	1/32	1/32
225 Nor Am L&P pf	66	65½	66
500 Nor AmRayA (1g)	31½	31	31½
300 Nor AmRayB (1g)	31¼	30¾	31¼
10 N Ind PS 6 pf	100	100	100
800 Nor Sta Pw A	6⅞	6¾	6¾
300 Ogden Corp (¾g)	4¾	4¾	4¾
50 Ohio Brass B	21¾	21½	21½
25 Ohio P S 6 pf (6)	107½	107½	107½
10 Ohio P S 7 pf A (7)	112½	112½	112½
200 Overseas Sec (.30g)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
5100 Pantepec Oil Ven	6¼	6⅜	6⅜
400 Prkrsbrg R&R (⅛g)	17½	17½	17½
700 Pennroad (¼e)	4½	4½	4½
2000 Pa-Cent Airl	16¼	15¾	16¼
300 Pa Gas&El A	1⅛	1	1⅛
20 Pa P&L $7 pf (7)	99	99	99
25 Pepperell (10)	117½	117½	117½
1000 Pharis T&R (.30e)	6½	6⅜	6½
200 Phila Co (.45g)xd	8¼	8¼	8¼
100 Phillips Pkg (½e)	8¼	8¼	8¼
400 Phoenix Sec	21¾	21½	21½
100 Pierce Govern (.30g)	13¾	13½	13¾
100 Pioneer Gold	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100 Pitney-Bowes (.40)	7¾	7¾	7¾
200 Pitts & Lke E (2½g)	62	60¼	61½
500 Polaris Mng (.03e)	1/32	1/32	1/32
200 Pratt & Lam (.80g)	29½	28½	29½
100 Premier Gld (h.06)	1/32	1/32	1/32
200 Prod Corp	⅛	⅛	⅛
200 Prosperity Co B	8	8	8
50 PugSd P&L 5pf(5k)	117	117	117
100 PugSd P&L $6 pf	71½	71½	71½
200 PugSd P&T (½g)	12	12	12
2500 RKO opt war	1¾	1¾	1¾
150 Raym Conc (1a)	16½	16½	16½
200 Red Bank Oil	1¼	1¼	1¼
600 Republic Avia (¼g)	4¼	4¼	4¼
100 Rheem Mfg (1)	13¾	13¾	13¾
100 Rice Stix D Gds (½g)	9	9¼	9¼
100 Root Pet pf (2½)	16½	16½	16½
100 Royal Type (1½g)	68½	68½	68½
100 Ryan Aero (.55e)	4¼	4¼	4¼
1900 St Regis Pap	3¾	3⅝	3⅝
2700 Salt Dome Oil	7½	7¼	7⅜
100 Samson Unit	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
25 Schulte (DA) pf	35	35	35
10 Scran SBW pf	51	51	51
200 Seeman Bros (3)	28½	28	28½
700 Segal Lock & H	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100 Seiberling Rub (½g)	9¼	9¼	9¼

Sales, Stock and Div.	High	Low	2:55
200 Selected Indus	1¼	1¼	1¼
200 Sentry S Con	⅝	⅝	⅝
100 Seton Leather (½g)	7¼	7¼	7¼
10 Sherw-Wms pf (5)	117½	117½	117½
20 Sioux C G&Epf(7)	105¾	105¾	105¾
500 Singer Ltd(.10g)	4	4	4
200 Solar Airc (.10g)	3½	3½	3¾
200 Solar Mfg (.10g)	3½	3½	3½
100 Sonotone (.10g)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
200 Soss Mfg (.10g)	5¾	5¼	5⅜
300 So Penn Oil (1.60)	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜
100 So Col Pow A	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100 Southl Royal (.40)	10	10	10
600 Span & Gen reg	½	½	½
1000 Spencer Shoe (¼e)	4⅞	4¾	4⅞
100 StandCap&S (⅛e)	5¾	5¾	5¾
300 St Oil Ky (1)	16¾	16⅝	16¾
900 St Pow & Lt	⅞	⅞	⅞
50 St Pow & L pf	42	42	42
100 Sterchi Br Strs .30g	4⅜	4¾	4⅜
100 Sterl Al Prod .90e	11½	11½	11½
75 Stetson (JB)	6¼	6¼	6¼
100 Sullivan Mach (¾g)	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜
1900 Sunray Oil (.10g)	5	4⅞	5
50 Sunray Oil pf (2¾)	48	48	48
400 Taggart	4¼	4⅛	4⅛
300 Tampa Fl (80g)	23	22⅝	23
100 Technicolor	12¾	12⅜	12⅜
100 Texon Oil&L (.20g)	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
100 Tilo Roof (.20g)	7	7	7
400 Tishman Realty	1⅜	1¼	1¼
80 Todd Shpyds (1¼g)	65¼	65¼	65¼
1900 Trans-Lux	3¾	3¼	3¾
200 Tri-Cont war	1/32	⅛	1/32
300 Tublize Chat	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
100 Tublize Chat A (4g)	61	61	61
100 Tung Sol L pf(.80)	10½	10½	10½
100 Udylite Corp (.20e)	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
200 Unexcelled Mfg (⅓)	4⅜	4¼	4⅜
200 Union G Can	6½	6½	6½
100 Unit Aire Pr (1a)	11½	11½	11½
3300 Unit Cig-Wh Strs	1½	1⅜	1½
8900 Unit Gas	3¾	3⅝	3⅝
1800 Unit Lt & Pow A	⅛	⅛	⅛
2900 Unit Lt & Pow B	⅛	⅛	⅛
4300 Unit Lt & P pf	52⅜	50½	52⅜
225 Unit Shoe M (2½a)	72¼	71⅜	71⅜
300 US & I Sec pf (2k)	79	78⅜	79
100 U S Foil B	5¾	5¾	5¾
50 U S Graphite (.35g)	9¼	9¼	9¼
100 U S Radiator	3¼	3¼	3¼
1200 Unit Wall Pap (.10e)	3	2⅞	3
23 Utah P & L pf (5¼k)	61	61	61
25 Valspar pf (2¼e)	27½	27½	27½
2400 Venezuel Pet	7⅛	7	7
200 Vogt Mfg (.80)	9½	9½	9½
100 Walker Min	⅜	⅜	⅜
200 Wentwth Mfg (⅜g)	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
100 West Va C & C (½e)	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
300 West Air Lines	10	9⅞	9⅞
100 Wms Oil-O Mat	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
25 Willson Prod (.80)	11	11	11
100 Wright Harg (h.30)	3	3	3

Total stock sales today, estimated 240,000; year ago 39,890.

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Quotations to 2:40 p. m.

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:40
1 Am G&E 3¾s 70	109¾	109¾	109¾
38 Am P&L 6s 2016	104¾	104¼	104¾
3 Appal El Pow 3¼s 70	108¼	108¼	108¼
16 As Elec 4½s 53	71½	71¼	71½
20 As G&E 5s 50	22	21⅞	22
6 As G&E 4½s 49	22⅜	22	22⅜
2 Bell T Can 5s 60 C	119½	119½	119½
2 Birm El 4½s 68	106½	106½	106½
1 Broad Riv P 5s 54	103½	103½	103½
26 Can Nor P 5s 53	98¾	98¾	98¾
8 Cen St El 5½s 54	36½	36½	36½
27 Cen St El 5s 48	36½	36¼	36½
2 Chi Ry 5s 27 ct	53¾	53¾	53¾
16 Cities Ser 5s 50	93⅞	93⅝	93⅝
1 Cit S P & L 5½s 49	96¼	96¼	96¼
73 Cont G&E 5s 58 A	97⅜	97	97⅜
7 East G & P 4s 56 A	89¼	89	89
82 Elec P&L 5s 2030	98⅛	98	98⅛
4 Fla P&L 5s 54	105⅜	105¼	105⅜
5 Gatineau Pow 3¼s 69	98¼	98¼	98¼
4 Glen Ald Coal 4s 65	97⅛	97	97
1 Hygrade Fd 6s 49A	99	99	99
2 Il Pow&L 6s 53	107½	107½	107¼
2 Ind Hyd El 5s 58	103	103	103
4 Ind Svc 5s 50	90½	90¼	90½
1 Int P Sec 8½s ‡SC xc	28	28	28
3 Inters Pow 5s 57	84½	84½	84½
1 Lou P&L 5s 57	100½	100½	100½
5 Nat Pub S 5s 78 ct	22	22	22
2 Nevada Cal E 5s 56	102	102	102
3 N Eng G&E 5s 50	49¾	49	49¾
2 N Eng G&E 5s 48	89½	89½	89½
18 N Eng Pow 5½s 54	96½	95½	96½
16 N Eng Pow 5s 48	94	93¾	94
4 Nor Con Ut5½s48A	81½	81½	81½
3 Ogden aGa 5s 45	104	103¾	103¾
1 Pac P&L 5s 55	104½	104¾	104¾
3 Pen Con P&L 4½s 77	106	106	106
2 Portland G&C 5s 50 st	100	100	100
8 Pub Sv Colo 3½s 64	109½	109½	109½
29 Pub Sv NJ 6s ct	150	149¾	150
2 Safe Har W 4½s 79	110¾	110¾	110¾
5 Scullin Stl 3s 51	95	95	95
2 Shaw W&P 4½s67A	104½	104½	104½
1 So Cal Ed 3s 65	105½	105¼	105¼
7 So'wes G & E 3¼s 70	88	88	88
4 So'wes P&L 4s2032A	103	102¾	103
32 Stand G&E 6s 48 st	81¼	81	81¼
11 Stand G&E 6s 49cv st	81	81	81
18 Stand G&E 6s 57	81½	81	81½
9 Stand P&L 6s 57	81	81	81
8 Tex El S 5s 60	108½	108½	108½
2 Tex P&L 5s 56	100½	100½	100½
1 Tide Wat P 5s 79A	99½	99½	99½
1 Toledo Ed 3½s 60	100½	100½	100½
1 Twin CRT 5½s 52A	91	91	91
9 Unit L&Ry 5½s 52	102½	102	102½
3 Unit L&Ry 6s 52A	117½	117¼	117½
1 Waldorf-Ast 5s 54	19⅞	19⅛	19⅝

Curb Foreign Bonds

4 Russian 6½s 1919	6¼	6¼	6¼

Corn Lack May Close Refining Industry Soon

NEW YORK (AP)—Executives of two major corn refining companies said the industry probably would have to close completely the latter part of July.

Their comments were made as midwestern plants awaited supplies of corn requisitioned in elevators last week by the War Food Administration, supplies which they said were only one-fourth the 20,000,000 bushels originally believed available.

George M. Moffett, president of Corn Products Refining Co. whose big Pekin, Ill., plant closed last week because it lacked corn, said the approximately 5,000,000 bushels taken would have to be divided among the segments of his industry, the dry (breakfast food, etc.) processing plants and eastern livestock feeders.

Mr. Moffett said he expected "complete exhaustion" of corn supplies of the industry — including requisitioned grain—by about July 17.

Theodore Sander, Jr., president of American Maize-Products Co., said that while his plant at Roby, Ind., had been promised 675,000 bushels of corn and hoped to resume operations the morning of July 7, that would mean at best a three weeks' run.

"For the long term," Mr. Sander said, "we will find ourselves in the same position as last week." The Roby plant was forced to close last week and has received none of the requisitioned corn so far, he added. Also closed is the Clinton Co. factory at Clinton, Iowa.

Mr. Moffett said it was possible the 90,000-bushel-a-day Pekin plant could reopen temporarily next Tuesday, it having been promised 700,000 bushels from the requisitioned corn. He said the company's smaller plant at North Kansas City, Mo., might be able temporarily to avert a shutdown if a promised 200,000 bushels of corn reached it soon.

Within the industry, however, spokesmen said two or three additional refiners probably would shut down within the next few days. There was little hope, they added, that farm supplies of corn could be made available for the manufacture of starches, syrup and other products, many of them essential to war and civilian industries.

The farm situation, Mr. Moffett asserted, is "perfectly ridiculous." He declared a goal of 125,000,000 hogs had been set "with no thought given to feeding them."

"We just don't have the raw material for that much pork," he said.

Over-the-Counter Securities

Approximate prices compiled under supervision of Boston Securities Traders' Association and National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. These prices may have been higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	6⅝	7⅝
American Barge Line Co	8⅝	9½
American Hardware Co	36½	38½
American Manufacturing	38¼	38¼
American Manufac $ pf	85⅜	...
American Wringer Co	8½	8⅝
†Amoskeag Company	40¼	...
†Amoskeag Company pf	73¼	...
Appleton Company	34½	37¼
Applied Arts Corp	2⅞	3⅜
Arlington Mills	50½	53¼
Atlas Plywood Corp pf

Cubs Fall Behind When Veteran Pitchers Fail

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

At the start of the current campaign, the Chicago Cubs looked like the dark horse of the National League. Jimmy Wilson had, first of all, a potentially great pitching staff. He had Passeau, Bithorn, Lee, Warneke and Derringer for a starting corps, and it was difficult to imagine the Bruins sinking far under the .500 mark in the standing with such an experienced quintet.

However, with the lone exception of the New York Giants, the Cubs today are the champ disappointment of the year in the senior circuit. A weak seventh, 15 full games off the Cardinal pace and a mere one helf in front of the cellar Giants as they moved against the Braves in this afternoon's relief fund double-header, the Bruins seem to need a complete overhauling. In fact, Windy City critics mildly demand it.

Held Cardinals

It just happens that the Braves up to the hour this was written, had held the Cubs in the league. Without his four straight May wins over the locals, Jimmy Wilson would have dropped out of sight. He also has had some success in his series with the Cardinals, who rate as the league's best. In 14 starts, the Bruins salvaged seven victories, and at least three other times kicked away games to the leaders.

Putting a finger on Wilson's trouble is not easy. The Cubs which got off to a bad start and, somehow, is unable to recover. The hitting has been fair, with Novikoff, Hack and Nicholson leading the way. But in team fielding, the Chicago entry is a poor eighth.

Lou Novikoff still is one of the best stories at Wrigley Field. The Mad Russian, you remember, held out for several weeks and, after reporting late and out of shape, proceeded to fan the breezes which blow in off Lake Michigan. In short, he couldn't buy a base hit. But of late he has silenced his critics by setting the pace for the Cubs and is solidly among the .300 clouters.

Recent Changes

Since their first and only other '43 appearance in the Hub, the Cubs have made the following changes in personnel: catcher Walt Ringhofer, outfielders Charley Gilbert and Whitey Platt, and pitchers Walt Signer and Dutch McCall, optioned to Nashville; pitcher Joe Berry released outright to Milwaukee; pitchers Eddie Hanyzewski, Bill Sahlin, Paul Erickson and Bob Bowman optioned to Milwaukee; outfielder Ival Goodman repurchased from Minneapolis; outfielder Hal Peck claimed on waivers from Brooklyn; pitcher Jake Mooty optioned to Los Angeles, and pitcher George Washburn sold to the Phillies.

The inability of the Braves to win early games from the Cubs, of course, is just one of those freaks of baseball. Casey Stengel has a better ball club than Wilson and should have the edge over the long drive. The tallies of the early Cub triumphs were 2-1, 1-0 in 10 innings, 4-3 in 13 innings and 5-1. At least three of the four, therefore, were settled by the well-known breaks of the game.

Stopping off at Toronto yesterday, the Cubs for the third straight time were beaten by the Great Lakes' line-up. They have Mize at 11-4. However, this is not surprising when you check the Great Lakes 'line-up. They have Mize at first, Lucadello at second, Hadjuk at third, Pellagrini at shortstop, McQuillen in left field, McCosky in center, and George Dickey behind the bat.

Briefs . . . The Cubs have dropped five straight to the Giants and seven out of eight to the Phillies . . . Jimmy Wilson, some of these hot afternoons, must wish he were back with the Phils . . . Stan Hack is the team captain of the Cubs . . . Rookie Eddie Stanky is still regular second baseman for Wilson . . . This local Cub series continues with single games tomorrow and Friday . . . The Red Sox, meanwhile, are in Detroit . . . The opener today was to be a twilight affair, with Tex Hughson pitching for our side.

Sewell Visions Browns Climbing With Stars Back

ST. LOUIS, June 30 (AP)—The Army's rejection of Vernon Stephens and George McQuinn gives the Browns their second wind, says Manager Luke Sewell.

What he means is good-bye American League cellar!

With the return of Stephens, hard-hitting shortstop, and McQuinn, the fancy fielding firstbaseman, Sewell expects the Browns to step into a hitting stride that will carry them to loftier quarters and keep them there.

"Their return certainly won't hurt us, I'll tell you that," quiet Luke remarks fervently.

"It won't hurt those two boys, either. This thing has been on their minds for some time. It has affected McQuinn's batting. Stephens has slipped the past few days. I expect George to show great improvement. Don't be surprised if the entire team goes on a rampage with him."

McQuinn was rejected yesterday at Camp Lee, Va., because of a back injury. At the same time, young Stephens was turned down at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., because of a knee injury.

To date, the Browns have failed miserably to fill pre-season predictions of an upper first division berth. Stephens, currently tied with Ora Hockett of Cleveland for the league batting lead with .342, is the only .300 hitter on the club. The team is averaging about .230, with McQuinn tapping a meek .227.

"Every way you look at it, there's only one answer," Sewell declares. "No hitting.

"Pitching? Proud of it. Fielding? On par with other clubs. Hitting? Br-r-r-r!"

The Browns' pilot pointed out his team lost about 17 games by only one run. "Not only that, but we've played more extra-inning games than any team in the league—and we've lost nearly all of them. The same old answer—no hitting."

Sewell is confident rejuvenation at the plate will come with the return of Stephens and McQuinn.

"The other boys will follow. We've got potential power hitters. They just haven't turned on the power. Seven games out of first place is not so far off pace we can't get back."

National League

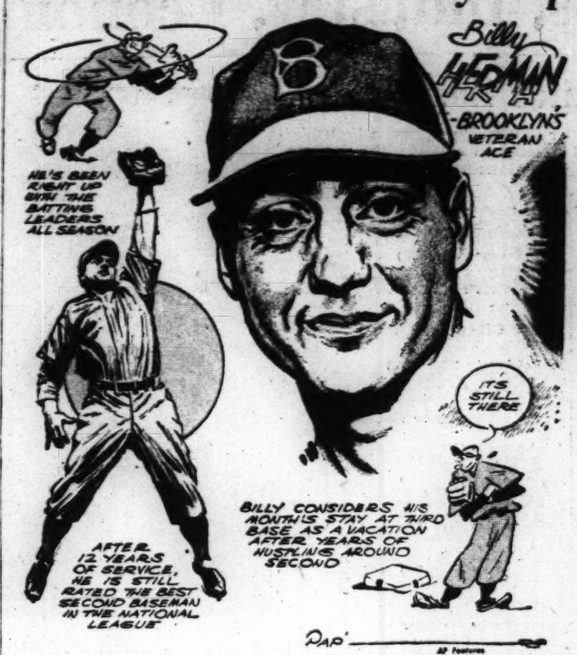
Club	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
St. Louis	37	22	.627	
Brooklyn	40	26	.606	½
Pittsburgh	32	28	.533	5½
Cincinnati	30	29	.508	7
Philadelphia	30	31	.492	8
Boston	28	30	.483	8½
Chicago	23	38	.377	15
New York	23	39	.371	15½

Results June 29

No games scheduled.

Hank Borowry, who was a rookie pitching star with the Yanks last year, has added a sinker to his repertory.

Valuable Veteran —By Pap'



A dozen years' service in the National League may have robbed Billy Herman of some of his speed but to offset this deficiency the Dodgers' second base ace has collected a fund of information on the habits of the hitters in his league that serves to keep him the outstanding second sacker on the senior circuit.

Herman has been performing in amazing fashion at the plate this season. Most of the time he has been in the thick of the battle for top batting honors and setting a merry pace in driving runs across the plate. More than any other player on the team, Billy has been holding the Dodgers up. Earlier in the season Billy was shifted to third base for a spell of five weeks. He was anxious to get back to second base where there was more activity. And, once he was returned to his old stamping grounds, he began pulling the Dodgers out of one tough spot after another with sparkling plays.

Billy shows no signs of weakening. Manager Leo Durocher is high in his praise of the veteran infielder. "He's a remarkable player in many ways," said Durocher. "I don't know what we would ever do without him." In 1941, it was Herma. who "made" the Dodgers and helped them win the pennant. Last year, he was a brilliant performer and this season he is equally effective.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Hughson Should Start for McCarthy

A year ago at the Polo Grounds, as the American League defeated the National 3-1 in the annual All-Star Game, Joe McCarthy used Spud Chandler and Al Benton as his pitchers, in that order. Because Lou Boudreau and Rudy York hit first-inning homers for the margin of victory, Chandler was the winning pitcher.

Still one of the Yankees' winning pitchers, Chandler will probably be picked again this time when the boys get together at Shibe Park, Philadelphia, July 13. But Benton will be missing. He is in the service. Stepping up to take his place will be either Tex Hughson or Milo Candini; Virgil Trucks or Oscar Judd; Jim Bagby or Jesse Flores.

Lead-off Man

Although there may be protests from Cleveland, where Bagby hangs his hat, and New York, where Chandler plays, the writer is confident that the greatest pitcher in the American League today is Hughson of the Red Sox; and those who may doubt this should ask any ball player who hits against the Boston club. If Tex is fresh, McCarthy undoubtedly will lead off with him. But who will follow is anybody's guess. Not even McCarthy can tell you now.

Leo Durocher that overcast evening at the Polo Grounds called upon Mort Cooper, Johnny Vander Meer, Claude Passeau, and Bucky Walters, in that order The last three shut out the cocky Americans, but by the time they arrived on the scene the game was all over. Boudreau hit Cooper's second pitch for a four-bagger, Tommy Henrich doubled, and York hit his homer for an advantage the Nationals were unable to overcome. Chandler and Benton were too good.

Others Missing

Despite his sour showing, Cooper, the Cardinals ace, will be picked for a return engagement. Working every fourth or fifth day, he is the leading pitcher in the N. L., no mistake. But his '42 associates may not be so fortunate. Vander Meer, after a sensational spring debut, is battling with the .500 mark in wins and losses. Passeau is in a similar state. Walters is even lower.

In searching for a starting hurler, it will be difficult for Billy Southworth to pass up Rip Sewell. The Pirate has made every one of his games close and deserves a crack at the other side. A surprise arrival on the National squad will probably be Bobo Newsom, Brooklyn's big winner. In 1940 Bobo hurled three runless innings for the Americans while working for Detroit. Poilet and Macon are possible southpaw choices.

Of the unbeaten pitchers in All-Star competition—Vander Meer and Derringer of the Nationals, and Harder, Bridges, Ed Smith and Chandler of the Americans—only Chandler is apt to see service on the 13th.

Frisch High

The most successful All-Star hurler is still, of course, Lefty Gomez. The left-hander of Yankee fame was the winner in '33, '35, and '37. In '38 he was the loser, his final appearance. But Lefty will again sit this one out.

Of the players who appeared in more than two games, Frankie Frisch still holds the high average at bat. In two contests the Flash did .571. Of his four hits in seven tries, two were home runs. Of the long-time regulars, Billy Herman heads the Nationals with his .440 pace for nine games. Arky Vaughan has done .364 for seven.

In the other league, Charley Gehringer is head man. He did an even .500 in his six games with the Bengals. Lou Boudreau has a similar mark for three games and faces a chance to better it. Gehringer no longer can protect his.

Boston Batting

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave
Brubaker	7	2	3	0	1	.429
Nieman	82	10	25	0	10	.305
Holmes	238	25	72	3	14	.303
McCarthy	236	23	69	1	22	.292
Klutts	73	5	19	0	6	.260
Ryan	138	16	41	1	12	.289
Workman	241	26	59	5	29	.245
Masi	83	11	20	2	11	.241
Ross	147	21	35	4	18	.238
Burns	57	5	15	1	3	.238
Jonet	213	22	46	2	14	.216
Wietelmann	268	16	43	0	18	.212
Farrell	12	1	2	0	0	.167
Poland	75	5	10	0	6	.133
Cuccinello	15	1	0	0	1	.000
Geraghty	1	2	0	0	0	.000

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave
Newsome	84	7	29	0	3	.345
Partee	117	15	34	0	9	.308
Conroy	24	5	7	0	1	.292
Fox	234	27	67	1	16	.286
Cronin	47	4	13	3	10	.277
Culberson	101	14	26	2	8	.257
Tabor	220	18	55	0	29	.250
Doerr	245	21	59	4	29	.241
Simmons	86	5	22	0	11	.224
Lupien	232	21	56	2	15	.222
Lake	162	22	36	3	13	.222
Miles	118	9	24	0	10	.203
Burns	83	10	16	1	4	.193
Lazor	76	7	14	0	5	.184
Peacock	73	4	12	0	4	.164

BRAVES FIELD
Tomorrow at 3:00 P. M.
BRAVES vs. CHICAGO
Seats at Filene's Men's Store.....Hub 2100
and Braves Field.....Ha. 5000

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, June 30 (AP)—The clocks will start striking V-12 o'clock at a good many colleges tomorrow and a lot of coaches who have been wondering whether they'd have jobs next fall can start finding out for sure. . . . In case you can't guess, V-12 o'clock stands for the hour when large batches of Navy trainees will report at the colleges. Ditto smaller batches of Marines. . . . It may bring good news, too. For instance, Yale is getting Sam Mele and Johnny Simmons, better-than-fair basketball and baseball players from N. Y. U. via the Marines. . . . Tub Thumper Horace Renegar of Tulane reports that if he had to draw up a football roster right now, he'd have just one name, Joe Renfroe, who is 4-F but an All-America halfback possibility. Nevertheless Horace figures that Navy trainees will help give the Green Wave a good team. . . .

When Dewey "Snorter" Luster, Oklahoma grid coach, learned that 10 of his Sooners were being called up by the Marines, leaving him with only one survivor of last year's squad, Boone Baker, a sophomore wingback, Snorter moaned: "Looks like we're coming in on a wing-back and a prayer."

Perusing what Ernie Lanigan claims is the oldest baseball book in existence, Charles A. Peverelly's "American Pastimes" (second edition, 1868) we find that baseball to ditties are nothing new in the home town of "Them Bums." . . . Back in 1861 the Atlantics of Brooklyn played a ball game against the Charter Oak club on ice skates at Washington Skating Pond and won 36 to 27. . . . And Brooklyn's first ball team, organized in 1854, was originally named the "J. Y. B. B. B. C."—for Jolly Young Bachelors' Base Ball Club—which is quite a contrast to the current Dodgers who may be J. at times but aren't Y. nor B's.

Yeoman Morris Siegel, sports columnist of the Norfolk Naval Training Station "Seabag" reports that Phil Rizzuto has done more damage to the rival Naval Air Station team "than the Allied fliers did to Pantelleria." In a recent five-game series in which every game was decided by a single run, Phil was either directly or indirectly responsible for every winning tally. . . . Marine boxers lost, 6-5, to a Royal Australian Air Force team in a series of bouts fought recently "Somewhere in the South Pacific" for the China Famine Relief Fund. . . . Latest addition to the sports staff at the Del Monte, Calif., Navy Pre-Flight School is Ensign Paul Christman, who did a bit of passing for Missouri a few years ago.

Wichita baseball fans insist this column was in error in saying that Red Barkley, the new Dodger shortstop, wasn't a "regular" on the Cessna semi-pro team last year just because he played only half his team's games in the National tourney. It was a leg injury that kept him out . . . Incidentally, Branch Rickey reports that Barkley has made himself popular with the Dodgers by bawling himself out when he returns to the bench after making a bad play . . . "I got the impression," says Branch, "that he was—well, kind of screwball-lish."

Bill Reddy, Syracuse (N. Y.) Post-Standard: "One of the men who didn't pick his job because it went weell with his name is the blue-coated arbiter working here with Roy Van Graflan. The umpire's name is Robb."

American League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	33	24	.579	
Washington	34	28	.548	1½
Boston	32	31	.508	4
Cleveland	30	31	.492	5
Chicago	27	30	.474	6
Detroit	27	30	.474	6
Philadelphia	30	34	.469	6½
St. Louis	26	31	.456	7

Results June 29

No games scheduled.

Boston Pitching

Braves

	W	L		W	L
Sisul	1	0	Andrews	0	7
Javery	7	5	Barrett	5	6
Tobin	5	5	Farrell	0	0
Salvo	2	2	Talcott	0	0
Odom	2	2			

Red Sox

	W	L		W	L
Hughson	9	3	Lucier	3	2
Judd	7	2	Karl	1	1
Ryba	3	1	Dobson	1	5
Terry	4	2	Newsome	1	0
Brown	4	4	Woods	0	0

Patty Berg Is Facing Test In 36-Hole Grind at Chicago

CHICAGO, June 30 (AP)—Medalist Patty Berg, after dramatically crashing into the second round of the Women's Western open with a 5-and-3 triumph over yesteryear's star, Mrs. Opal S. Hill, was ready to face the severest test in her golf comeback today.

The Minneapolis swinger ousted the former two-time open winner in yesterday's first round of match play, then said that today's grind of 36 holes, which will cut the field from 16 to 4, would be the most important day in her career.

Her Big Test

"I haven't played more than 18 holes in any one day since my auto accident 18 months ago," Patty confided. "I'll know my comeback really is a success and my tournament future assured if I can last 36 holes. It's my big test."

Distance may not be the only barrier to Patty, for her morning-round opponent, Mary Agnes Wall of Menominee, Mich., is one of the most capable match-play golfers in the business. If she gets into the afternoon quarter-finals, Patty again may face a top-notch Michigan star, Marjorie Row of Detroit. Miss Row, who beat Jean Hopkins of Cleveland yesterday, 2-up, was due to oppose Darkhorse Margaret Gunther of Memphis, Tenn., whose par on the 19th hole beat Mrs. H. R. Staats of Davenport, Iowa, yesterday.

Three-Hole Lead

After posting a five-over-par 42 on the front nine to be all even with Sally Sessions of Muskegon, Mich., Miss Wall took a three-hole lead with a par and two straight birdies which withstood her opponent's closing rally for a 1-up victory.

Miss Berg found her putting erratic, but she never was pressed in defeating Mrs. Hill, the Kansas City pro playing in her second tournament in five years. Twice Mrs. Hill squared the match on the first nine, but was never ahead as Patty fired a 40 to her 41 and held a two-up advantage at the turn. Patty was even par in winning three of the next five holes for the victory.

To Join Spars

Elizabeth Hicks, professional of Long Beach, Calif., the 1941 National amateur champion who is planning to join the Spars this week; 18-year-old Catherine Fox, the English-born star of Glen Ridge, N. J.; Phillis Otto of Omaha, Neb., last year's runner-up in the open; and Dorothy Kirby of Atlanta, Ga., a consistent challenger, were among the winners yesterday.

Miss Fox beat Eileen Stulb of Augusta, Ga., 5-4; Miss Otto eliminated Mrs. Harry Sherman of Chicago, 7-6, and Miss Hicks defeated Peggy Kirk of Findlay, Ohio, 5-3. Miss Kirby, however, had to go 19 holes and plant an iron shot 3 feet from the pin for a birdie to edge by young Marian Gault of Kansas City, Mo.

College Golfers Evenly Matched For Semifinals

CHICAGO, June 30 (AP)—Four youthful golfers squared off over Olympia Field's No. 1 course today, all seeking a chance at the National Collegiate golf crown before they enter military service.

On the basis of age and tournament qualifying scores, the four could not have been more evenly matched for their morning 18-hole semifinal round. The 18-hole final was scheduled for this afternoon.

All are 21 years old. Richard Kuntz of Yale and Wally Ulrich of Carleton (Northfield, Minn.), who met in today's match, both scored 78s in qualifying play, while Bill Roden of Texas and Walt Beckjord of Yale, lower bracket opponents, each got 77s.

In yesterday afternoon's quarter-final play all but one of them shot at virtually the same scoring level. Ulrich, the surprise threat from Austin, Minn., negotiated 16 holes in even par in defeating Jim Besenfelder of Notre Dame, 4 and 2. Kuntz and Roden each were one over par, the former going 15 holes to defeat Robert Fife of Michigan, 5 and 3, and Roden going 17 to eliminate Ben Smith of Michigan, 2 and 1.

Out of line with this comparison was Beckjord's six over par, but he advanced yesterday with a 1-up triumph over James Stewart of Northwestern, his third straight victory by this margin.

Among today's semifinalists, Kuntz was the only favorite to survive the continous rout of pre-tournament choices. Kuntz, also a semifinalist last year, is captain of the Yale team.

The two Yale players are Army bound while Ulrich and Roden are headed for service with the Marines.

Cornell to Play Seven Games For Summer Schedule

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ITHACA, N. Y.—A seven game baseball schedule for the term opening July 5, has been announced today by Robert J. Kane, Acting Director of Athletics at Cornell.

Two track meets and a series of tennis matches yet to be arranged are on the summer program also. Penn State will offer the track and field opposition at State College, Pa., July 31 and here Aug. 14.

The baseball schedule: July 17—Columbia; 25 — Sampson Naval Training Station; 31—Penn State; Aug. 7—Sampson at Sampson; 14—Columbia at New York; 21 — Syracuse University; 28—Syracuse Air Base at Syracuse.

Four members of the spring diamond team that tied Pennsylvania for the Eastern Intercollegiate League championship are expected to return for the summer session. They are Infielders Norman Dawson and Wilfred Loeser, Catcher John Tully, and Outfielder Charles Weiss. Coach George K. James expects to obtain most of his material from the 1,640 Navy and Marine enlisted men due here July 1.

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HOUSES FOR SALE

BARGAIN—BELMONT, MASS.—8-room single, 2 baths; ½ acre land; 2-car garage; very convenient to transportation and stores; about one-half former price as owner has moved from the State. Howard E. Whiting, 4 Brattle Street, Cambridge. KIRkland 6502.

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CAR unnecessary at OAKWOOD ISLES, New Rochelle (commuting 35 minutes); 20 ACRES, beautiful trees, on Sound with bridge to shore; 3-6-room cottages, $275 up season; shopping short walk; Dillon Park or Stamford bus from station 10 minutes to LeFevre Lane, 5 minutes' walk to property. New Rochelle 2-5629.

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MONTAUK, L. I.—Facing ocean; rent by month or season; complete cottage, tastefully furnished; outside living room; Victory Garden; $250 monthly. Ginnel, Tel. Montauk Point 2465.

POCONO MTS.—Modern cottages on attractive farm; tennis, swimming; $15 to $35 week; lunch and dinner if desired. MRS. C. E PALMER, Locust Lodge, Cresco, Pa.

SO. CHATHAM, MASS.—Furn. cottages, fireplace, elec.; beach; bus; deliveries. Colonel Campbell, 378 Marlboro St., Boston. Ken. 2046.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

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Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

WANTED—Single man or couple, farm and cattle ranch; necessary experience agricultural schooling, farming, cattle, farm machinery labor supervision; top references required; good living quarters and $125.00 month start; location near Tampa, Florida. Write fully also age, health, when can report for work. Box K-71, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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WOMAN of culture to take full responsibility of small country home and 2 children, boy 14, girl 8; early August to mid September; no servants; highest references required; your own child welcome; domestic animals, garden, car. Write Box G-16, Suite 1550, 300 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

CASHIER and part-time waitresses, BRITTANY COFFEE SHOP, 222 Newbury Street. Call Com. 5370 (Boston).

GOOD, plain cook for lovely country home serving others. Address "RIDGECREST," Middletown, Conn.

WANTED—Practical nurse housekeeper; family of 2 adults; private bath; live in; excellent wages. Write A. E. B., Box 307, Lynn, Mass.

Experienced All-Round Hairdresser
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WANTED—Protestant working housekeeper, small family; no heavy work; live in. J. I. U., 58 Lee Street, Marblehead, Mass.

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HOUSEWIVES—$5 Paid First Day—thereafter commission basis. Part-time work in neighborhood, about 3 hours daily. No canvassing. Nationally known household specialties. Write for interview, Box 775, 50 East Fordham Road, Bronx, N. Y.

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NATIVE American in good health, past draft age, 6 years' executive and administrative experience with Federal Government in highly responsible positions, seeks permanent employment with responsible person or business concern; education: Grade school, high school, 2 years college and extensive legal training and experience. Box J-3, Suite 2000, 333 North Michigan Ave., Chicago, Illinois.

SALESMAN, 20 years' experience selling industrial and automotive oils and bulk plant management, wants position in Florida; prefers West Coast; now employed. J. TILLMAN, 1817 E. Marion St., Milwaukee, Wis.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

REFINED American woman and adult daughter desire permanent position in tea room or adult family; excellent references; mother exceptional cook and manager, daughter qualified to assist, has also had experience in giftshop and kennel work; will go anywhere. Box 2-L, 2618 Lewis Tower, Philadelphia, Pa.

PART-TIME, exp. Singer one-needle machine operator; Christian Scientist pref. Helen Demetriou, 87-22 135th St., Richmond Hill, 18, N. Y.

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CASH paid for antique furniture, glass, china, bric-a-brac, silver, etc. HENRY POSTAR, 68 Market St., Brighton, Mass. Stadium 7866.

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YORK

Buy Your
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York's Most Modern Store
REINEBERG'S
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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Words of Current Interest

Convivial — *Kon-viv'-i-al* (o clipped-short as in connect, both i's short, *a* clipped-short as in account). By Webster's second choice, the pronunciation may be shortened to three syllables—*kon-viv'-yal*.

This adjective, of Latin derivation, usually relates to a feast of eating and drinking marked by much friendliness and social intercourse. Hence it is sometimes used to describe persons or occasions that are gay, festive, and jovial.

Didymus (John 21:2) — *Did'-i-mus* (both i's short, *u* clipped-short as in circus).

This is a Greek word meaning "twin." But in all the old versions of the Bible, from Wycliffe down, it is used as an additional proper name to identify Thomas in the Gospel of John.

Eucharist—*U'-ka-rist* (*u* long as in use, *a* as in sofa, i short).

The Greek language, in its classic period, developed an adjective, *eucharistos*, "pleasing" or "having charm." Later it took on the meaning of "thankful." And in the days of Roman dominion, there came into existence the abstract noun *eucharistia*, "thankfulness." This was finally adopted for Christian use, and came down to English in the word "Eucharist," which is now associated with the Last Supper.

Garner (Luke 3:17) — *Gar'-ner* (*a* as in arm, *e* as in maker).

As a verb, this word means "to gather for preservation." As a noun, it means "a granary"; hence, figuratively, a place for storing and preserving.

Millenium—*Mi-len'-i-um* (first i clipped-short as in charity, *e* and second *i* short, *u* clipped-short as in circus).

This word comes from the Latin *mille*, "thousand," and *annus*, "year." While its literal application would be to a period of a thousand years, it has come to have a figurative application to a time or period of great happiness, peace, and freedom from wickedness.

Nathanael (John 21:2) — *Nathan'-a-el* (first *a* as in sofa, second short, third quick-long as in chaotic, *e* short). This spelling of the name requires the full four syllables in pronunciation, although the spelling "Nathaniel" is sometimes shortened to three.

This character is identified only as "Nathanael of Cana in Galilee." He is thought by some New Testament critics to be the same man as Bartholomew.

Sacramentum — *Sak'-ra-men'-tum* (first *a* short, second as in sofa, *e* short, *u* clipped-short as in circus). Although this is a Latin word, Webster's calls for plain English values in the pronunciation of its vowels.

Means "oath of loyalty."

Zebedee (John 21:2)—*Zeb'-e-de* (first *e* short, second quick-long as in event, third long).

Among recorded facts are that he was a fisherman and that he was the father of James and John, disciples particularly close to Jesus.

Shekinah—*She-ki'-na* (*e* quick-long as in debate, i long, *a* as in sofa).

This word was taken from non-Biblical Hebrew three centuries or so ago, and made current in English. The Oxford Dictionary defines it as "a glory or refulgent light symbolizing the Divine Presence." It is often figuratively applied.

Monitor Camera Club from Ed Arnold, Burlingame, Calif.

On the Alert

This Camera Club feature welcomes interesting snaps from our readers. One dollar will be paid for all accepted photographs.

A Verse for Today . . .

Thy righteousness is like the great mountains; thy judgments are a great deep: O LORD, thou preservest man and beast. — Ps. 36:6

Did You Ever Wonder

What the Stars Mean on the Flag of New Zealand?

The constellation of the Southern Cross has a considerable attractiveness for the peoples of lands south of the equator. The Australian ensign, for example, has a large 7-pointed star beneath the union and the Southern Cross

RED WHITE BLUE

of four smaller 7-pointed stars and a still smaller 5-pointed star in the fly.

The four 5-pointed stars in the fly of the New Zealand ensign also stand for the Southern Cross. In this flag, however, the stars all are of the same size, arranged as the cross ought to be rather than as it is.

Reasons for the popularity of this constellation may be seen in the fact that the upper and lower stars serve to indicate the location of the south celestial pole, as the "pointers" in the Big Dipper indicate the north pole.

W. P. Keasbey

Fair Exchange

Baltimore

Two Negroes, fishermen, had been accustomed to tying their boats to the landing of a farmer on the Chester River, who freely gave his consent to their use of it.

Recently the farm owner came to the Negroes and said: "I'm in a jam. I have 10 acres of tomatoes to set out, and no one to do the work. I know you are employed, but if you will come tomorrow evening and bring some of your friends with you, I will pay you well for your work."

Promptly the next evening at six the men arrived bringing seventeen of their friends. Good progress was made getting in the tomatoes. The next evening the men came back and finished the job.

When the farmer came to pay the men, they refused to take the money, saying that he had already amply reimbursed them by giving them fishing rights!

Just for Fun— Reamer Keller

"I found a mistake in your third problem, teacher"

Brevities

Punch ©: A post-office sorter jumped on an incendiary bomb, which fell near the office, and put it out of action. We can only suppose that it was marked "Fragile."

Brubaker in The New Yorker: The New York courts are dealing harshly with food vendors who insist on tie-in sales of potatoes. Some of these reprehensible dealers have stooped so low as to force free-born Americans to buy spinach.

In Lighter Vein

Take Me Back!

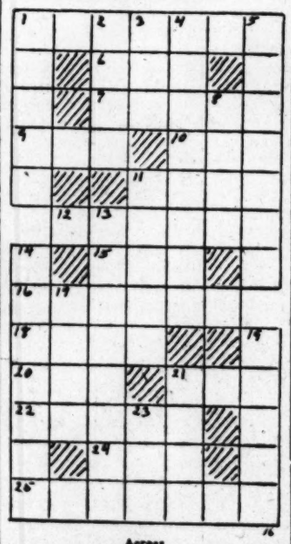
In days of old, when knights were bold,
And sheet-iron trousers wore,
They lived in peace, for then a crease
Would last 10 years or more.

In those old days they had the craze
For cast-iron shirts, and wore 'em;
And there was bliss enough in this—
The laundry never tore 'em!

—Rays of Sunshine

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

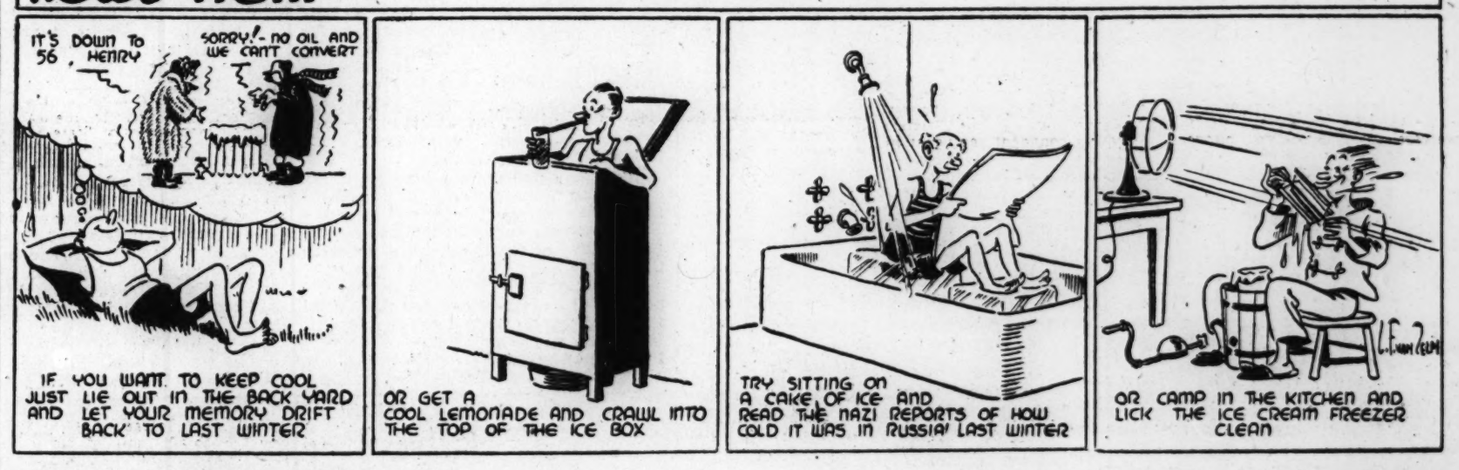
1—What Mother Goose character went to fruiterer's to buy her pet some fruit?
6—Purpose.
7—What Dutch painter married Van Goyen's daughter?
8—Being.
10—In dominoes, first turn to play is called what?
11—Qualified.
12—In Greek mythology, who was sister to Sthenno and Euryale?
15—What is a thick, very dark liquid obtained by destructive distillation of various organic substances?
16—Whose "chariot" is a goat wagon in DuBose Heyward's story?
18—To turn, twist, or swing, about.
20—Existed.
21—What is name of an artificial language?
22—Who were the "people of the sun"?
24—Who was mother of ancient Irish gods?
25—How many years did Deacon's "one-hoss shay" run?

Down

1—What character in Poe's poem holds an agate lamp?
2—What is singing voice of Alexander Kipnis?
3—To put a bridle upon.
4—What town in Massachusetts was home of John G. Whittier and inspiration for many of his poems?
5—What do you call a student or admirer of Dante?
8—Rivers are what?
11—What is a saying which has obtained credit by long use?
13—What do you call a native of Etruria?
14—What English town has some Roman remains?
17—In "The Good Earth," who finds a bag of jewels?
19—Dog of what breed is associated with Dovie's mystery of Baskerville?
21—City of Munich is on what river?
23—Conjunction.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

NEWS ITEM— WHY LET A LITTLE WARM WEATHER BOTHER YOU?


IT'S DOWN TO 56, HENRY
SORRY! - NO OIL AND WE CAN'T CONVERT
IF YOU WANT TO KEEP COOL JUST LIE OUT IN THE BACK YARD AND LET YOUR MEMORY DRIFT BACK TO LAST WINTER
OR GET A COOL LEMONADE AND CRAWL INTO THE TOP OF THE ICE BOX
TRY SITTING ON A CAKE OF ICE AND READ THE NAZI REPORTS OF HOW COLD IT WAS IN RUSSIA LAST WINTER
OR CAMP IN THE KITCHEN AND LICK THE ICE CREAM FREEZER CLEAN

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Picture Practice*

By Le Pelley

THERE... I THINK I GOT A GOOD PICTURE OF HER FROM HERE...
WHO'S THE MAN?
SHH... THEY'LL HEAR US
I'VE GOT SEVERAL NOW.... I HOPE SHE'S STILL INTERESTED
WHO'S GOING TO ASK HER?
YES... I THINK THOSE CHILDREN ARE THE ANSWER TO OUR PROBLEM ~~
WE MUST MAKE CAREFUL PLANS— TIME IS GETTING SHORT ~~

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*I Can't Be Just Imagining It*

By Rodgers

"Hey— Is something wrong with everybody on this farm?" I asked ol' Jerry this afternoon-
"No - not that I know of," he wagged, and then excused himself, mentioning something about a woodchuck he had to attend to-
"But - have I done anything?" I barked after him -
"No - you haven't done anything," said he as he disappeared behind the barn-
? ? ?
? . ? . ?

The Adventures of Waddles—*Aunt Matilda Shares the Ride*

By The Hagers

"The next time, Ted, you let grass grow, Don't count on me for help," said Joe.
"Without a car, it's quite a chore To haul a cart six miles or more."
Said I, "Joe, let's forget the grass, And let this car that's coming pass."
"Would you hitchhikers like a ride? Hop in, then," Aunt Matilda cried.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — (K) * * — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

What's *Right* With the War Effort

An American newspaper editor these early days of summer, 1943, frequently has to decide whether he shall give his biggest headlines to the mounting pressures of the war in Europe and in the Pacific or to the squabbles and muddles on the home front. Yet, it is fair to assume that to the historian viewing the scene at the turn of the next century no such problem will appear.

He will see 10,000,000 peaceful Americans turned within an incredably short period into one of the best equipped and most effective fighting forces ever known. The fact that this was accompanied by considerable waste, such as the $25,000,000 to $30,000,000 that Senator Truman says was thrown away on the Sunflower Ordnance plant in Kansas City, and by a certain amount of "boondoggling" (the historian will have fun tracing that word), may not weigh too heavily in the balance.

He will see the amazing industrial revolution that produced the thousands of planes, tanks, guns and other implements of war, and this gargantuan accomplishment may loom as an elephant while such matters as Vice-President Wallace alleges, and Secretary of Commerce Jesse H. Jones denies, concerning failure to accumulate adequate supplies of strategic materials, may take on the relative aspect of a flea.

This is hard to say of such serious charges that anyone as responsible as Mr. Wallace makes. But it must be recalled that Mr. Wallace complains chiefly of things that occurred from the summer of 1940 until "well past" Pearl Harbor; and the final effects of the "obstructionist tactics" cannot be assessed until we can see how they influenced the war.

The outcome of the war, and the use that America makes of the victory, are the items that are going to absorb the historian of the future. Looking at the war effort as a whole, he may find it difficult to believe that there was a period in which people generally felt that affairs were going well on the fighting fronts, but terribly at home.

He is likely to feel that the strains and stresses, the released energies and broadened visions of the war effort simply brought to the surface some of the weaknesses of the American democratic processes that needed correcting.

In America from the lowest level of municipal government to the highest Federal level there is a tendency to duplicate, overlap and poorly define the functions of departments, boards, bureaus and commissions. Much of the appalling mess in Washington today can be traced by political scientists through a century of development.

The war is simply bringing into bolder relief some of the things that need correction. The President, for example, is often blamed for trying to do too much, for keeping his finger in all the pies; but is it ever recalled that many of the top men flatly decline to work with the co-ordinators he sets up and insist on dealing directly with him?

All this is not written to whitewash President Roosevelt, and to shout "peace, peace where there is no peace." One has but to glance back through these editorial columns to find many instances where we have taken sharp issue with the President, and other instances in which, we trust, we have offered constructive suggestions for improvement.

This is written because every sign indicates America is about to enter a new, costly, heart-touching phase of the war. We feel this new effort can best be approached by looking away from some of the petty bickerings, some of the mistakes and foibles that so many accepted as an inevitable part of such an undertaking, and look at all the things so right with the effort, the noble motives, the silent sacrifices, the effectively focused energy, the generally good strategy.

We would not for an instant dream of recommending to the President the cynical advice that Shakespeare puts in the mouth of Henry IV for young Prince Harry: "Be it thy course to busy giddy minds with foreign quarrels . . ." but we suspect there is some basis of fact concerning history and the way people remember it in the completing line, "that action, hence borne out, may waste the memory of the former days."

Whimpering?

A bully's bluster quickly becomes a whine when things go wrong. There is accumulating evidence that the Nazi mentality which went to the extremes of bragging brutality is now reveling in self-pity. Berlin, unable longer to hide the devastation wrought by Allied bombing, is moaning about it daily on the radio to the accompaniment of funereal music. The outcry that Cologne Cathedral has been ruined is only the latest wail.

Now anyone who has ever come out of the Central Railway Station on a misty morning to have his eyes and thought uplifted by the soaring stone glories of "The Dom" will hope that the twin spires still stand. But what obtuseness is it that leads men who have destroyed, not merely the cherished churches and historic monuments of a dozen countries but scores of thousands of innocent people, to believe they can evoke sympathy by whimpering over their own losses? German dispatches of course do not mention the fact that British bombers have plainly tried to avoid the Cathedral and that it is within a stone's throw not only of the railway station but of the Hohenzollern Bridge which is a bottleneck for rail traffic to France and Belgium.

While probably the public wallowing in misery which has become the fashion in Berlin may be designed chiefly to arouse anger at home it gives the outside world more than a hint that the bully has begun to whimper. And that's a key to his hopelessness.

What Stalin Knows

While Joseph Stalin cried loudly for action last autumn, action was already being prepared, and Mr. Stalin knew it, as we were to learn after the invasion of Africa. Now in his reply to the felicitations offered him by United Nations leaders, on June 22, second anniversary of Hitler's ill-conceived attack on Russia, Premier Stalin has once again struck the urgent note.

"Conditions have been created for the final defeat of the common enemy," he reminds his allies. "Victory will come all the sooner . . . the sooner we strike our joint united blows against the enemy from the east and from the west." This might suggest that Mr. Stalin does not know exactly what is ahead. That is what the Nazis would like to think. But experience will warn them against such an assumption: "Remember Nov. 8."

The present lull—and that is a relative word in a period peppered with shuttle bombing of Germany and Italy—is indeed a "war of nerves" but it is no "phony war" like that conducted on the French front while the Nazis prepared their blitzkrieg on the West. The menace of invasion has tied up huge German forces. Coupled with the great air attacks on German industry it has undoubtedly delayed and possibly forestalled a German offensive in Russia.

One cannot imagine that Mr. Stalin does not know the plans, or that the plans are incomplete and therefore subject to change on one ally's request, or that they are not moving ahead according to schedule. The last time Mr. Stalin seemed to be urging the Allies to hurry up, he knew just how fast they were going and where. Hitler would like to know what he knows now.

Adventure Stories of '43

Fact is stranger than fiction—and these days more exciting. Adventure is not confined to novels. Heroes are not mere shadows of the imagination who live in books. They're honest-to-goodness people: the boy who worked in the chain store, the youngster who drove the delivery truck, the fellow who lived across the way.

The setting of the new "thriller" may be the South Pacific, high in the air over Japanese-held Rabaul in New Britain, over Sicily and Sardinia in the Mediterranean, over Burma. Or it may be a mystery story of submarine operations far down under the South Seas.

It is told in newspaper columns; in magazines, in books, and in the infrequent installments of censored letters. It is a new type of reading for many people, and it is having a salutary effect. Maps of the world are dusted off and scrutinized. The atlas has come to be the common hand-book of many who used to think it was only for school rooms and libraries.

Americans are reaching out to new horizons. They're thinking to some extent, in international dimensions.

It is an encouraging trend, but it would be a mistake to take it for granted that the broader view is necessarily a permanent one. It is definitely, however, a basis for something better—the foundation upon which a more informed public opinion may be built.

The Bookshelf

The Boy With the Testament

Of the three books so far written about the epic adventure of Eddie Rickenbacker and the Flying Fortress crew who drifted 21 days, all but foodless, on rubber rafts, LIFE OUT THERE (New York: Scribners. $1.75) is not the best, but it is probably the only one not "ghost written."

For this is the story as it came from the lips of Johnny Bartek and was taken down by court stenographers. It may be a bit disjointed, and perhaps even confusing to any who may not have heard or read Captain Rickenbacker's or Lieutenant Whittaker's stories. But it has the merit of straightforwardness and simplicity.

* * *

This is the story of the boy who had the Testament—the one from which they all read, the little Book which inspired these men to prayer, and brought them closer to God. They learned a lot out there. Johnny writes: " 'Give us this day our daily bread.' That meant we should ask for food just when we had to have it, that we shouldn't worry about tomorrow, but if we were alive today, we should thank God."

There was the time the flares failed to ascend but fell on the water near the raft and burned fiercely. They were inclined to be provoked about this, but the flares attracted fish and two jumped into the raft. "That really gave you something to think about. I mean the strange ways in which God answers prayers," comments Johnny.

Everything they asked God for they got, Johnny says—except immediate rescue; and Johnny figures it this way: "He was building up faith in us."

* * *

Johnny has the right idea about his Testament, which includes the Psalms as well. Many people looked at it but wouldn't read it. They look at it as a souvenir, he says—some kind of charm. "Well, I don't carry it for a souvenir," says Johnny. "I carry it to read it."

Sergeant Bartek is back on the job as engineer in a Flying Fortress and he's doubtless a stronger, better man today for his experience. His story gives many details that are not included in other accounts.

Austin Pardue, dean of St. Paul's Cathedral, Buffalo, persuaded Johnny to talk for publication, and he adds some illuminating notes on the Slovak Bartek family of New Jersey, and a number of interesting photographs he obtained from them. M. W. B.

Mirror of World Opinion

How About War Profits?

Assorted demagogues are fond of shouting that American industry is making huge profits out of the war. The demagogues offer this bleat as an argument for boosting wages beyond reason, piling up taxes beyond bearing, or doing anything else that will swell the costs of the war or speed inflation.

The flat truth of the matter is that American industry, by and large, simply is not making big money out of the war.

Even the occasional windfalls showering down on specially situated firms are vulnerable in many cases to the contract renegotiation snickernees wielded by the price-adjustment boards of the Army, Navy, Maritime Commission and Treasury Department.

A recent analysis of the 1942 earnings reports of 40 leading companies now engaged mainly in war production shows that their 1942 profits on sales, after taxes, averaged a little over 4 per cent—a modest margin in either peace or war.—*Collier's.*

A Powerful Ally

Gift From Over the Channel

Yes, Hitler gave us a garden, a beautiful sun-swept garden. It came about in this way: We live in a quiet secluded Crescent somewhere in London. We have lived there for a considerable number of years.

Architecturally, our house is the product of early Victorian culture, solid, comfortable, and safe. It remained safe for nearly a hundred years. In fact, it remains so to this day in spite of Hitler's attempts to destroy its tranquillity.

In the fall of 1940, the Luftwaffe was sent to destroy Britain. Every night as soon as darkness fell we could hear the drone of German planes and the crash of bombs. No antiaircraft guns replied to the challenge. We waited in patience, and it may be added, in prayer. At that time the house next door was occupied by an elderly lady whose staff consisted of three maids and a chauffeur. The house was originally intended to accommodate a small family, but successive tenants had built on until a substantial annex almost completely shut out the sunlight from our back windows, turning our back garden into a gloomy and depressing cat-walk.

In the blitz bombs dropped here, there, and everywhere, and at last one scored a direct hit on the back of the offending annex, thirty feet from the room in which we were sitting. There was a terrific crash, the house rocked, the room filled with fine white dust and our windows flew open. Then came an acrid smell of sulphur and a strange, uncanny silence as if the whole world had suddenly ceased to live.

* * *

We collected ourselves, ran downstairs to see if our maids were all right and were relieved to find them none the worse, if a trifle dazed by the experience. But what about our neighbors?

We peered into the pitch black night through a half-opened door. We could see nothing but a huge pile of bricks and rubble. A rescue squad could be heard in the street shouting orders. We were also aware of a loud knock on our front door followed by anxious inquiries. Were we all right? Yes, we were all right, but what about the folk next door? Was anyone buried under the pile of rubble? The back of the house had been blown clean away and we knew three or four people were somewhere on the premises. However, we were soon relieved of this anxiety. Dawn broke, and brought the welcome news that just before the blitz started they had moved into the front part of the house and so escaped injury.

* * *

A huge mass of bricks and concrete covered our back yard, but not a thing in our house was injured. Moreover, for the first time in many years sunlight poured in at our back windows. Hitler had given us a beautiful sun-swept garden!

Our neighbor did not come off too badly, either. She had long wished to exchange her house for another and now her wish was to be fulfilled! She cleared out of the shattered dwelling with very little loss and her landlord, who very properly allowed her to cancel her lease, obtained his compensation from the Government.

Now we have three gardens to care for, our own and those of two neighbors who have left for quieter surroundings. There are no boundary walls between us, no depressing cat-walk to look out upon, but we have three lovely strips of garden where daffodils bloom in early spring and where hydrangeas and numerous other flowers flourish in the summer. Thank you, Herr Hitler. ROBERT E. KEY

If Hitler Reads Ludendorff

By Carlyle Morgan

The hours of June are running out, like the last grains of sand in an hour-glass. The world, not too alarmed this time, wonders. Will Hitler strike once more? Will he attempt to regain the initiative?

He seemed to have made up his mind on this point as long ago as September 30, 1942. He then chose the strategy of defense to be varied only by attack when necessary. But after months in which the United Nations power has increased fantastically while the problems of the Nazis have borne ever more heavily on their fighting forces and on the home front, it would be surprising if Hitler had not reconsidered, or at least wished fervently that he might reconsider, his plan to "hold what we have."

For his problem today is in many respects like that which faced Ludendorff before the last big try by the German armies in 1918. The reports of mutinies, the latest of which has come in the last few days from Stockholm, remind one of the "incidents" with which Ludendorff had to reckon. Ludendorff referred to these when he wrote of the 1918 decision: "There had been incidents which showed that the army's cohesion was not what it had been at the beginning of the war. The troops were depressed by defense. . . . In defense they were bound to succumb more and more to the enemy's ever-increasing superiority in men and material."

Ludendorff, however, had favorable factors to count on which are lacking in the picture Hitler must contemplate. The greatest of these, of course, was that a "second front" had just been smashed by German might: Russia had been knocked out of the war. After this Russian debacle the German troops "looked forward to an attack with feelings of deepest relief."

In 1943 the Nazi armies show similar symptoms of declining cohesion, and face an even greater increase of superiority on the part of their enemies.

* * *

On the home front, Hitler may be better off than the Imperial Command was. True, in 1918 the German home front seemed to be improving. At the close of 1917, economic conditions in Germany, while bad, had been better than in 1916. Food shortages had become less severe. The "turnip winter" had become only a memory. But the Junker classes were not awake to the utter defeatism which was penetrating the German mind.

Hitler's home front has probably not endured the protracted privations, nor yet developed the indifference to the outcome of the war that sapped the national vitality of Germany in 1918. Yet this advantage must now be in a measure offset by round-the-clock bombing of German cities and the reported devastation throughout the Ruhr.

Moreover, the drain of the Russian war on German home front resources has been tremendous. Witnesses in Germany after the outbreak of war on the eastern front have testified to the swift disappearance from markets of many of the foods, clothes, fruits, to which Germans had accustomed themselves while the Führer's fortunes of war held good. The absence of these things has meant more than personal sacrifice for German consumers, it has been for each of them a personal barometer of the war.

Hitler has many of the reasons which Ludendorff had to stake all on a final effort.

* * *

Perhaps the most poignant realization Hitler has had to entertain while considering the possible consequences of a new great offensive in Russia is that Ludendorff's mistakes were not only military but psychological, and that the psychological errors may have been as devastating as those on the field. An unsound optimism arose from the promise which the German people felt was implicit in the great undertaking of 1918, and from hope inspired in them by Ludendorff's confidence. The prospect of a quick decision in the West, one which should end the war, had caught the German imagination—at home and in the forces. Ludendorff did not count on the terrible reaction which set in when the offensive began to fail. Hitler has also made a promise. Last Fall he told the German people: "Worse things cannot come any more." But they are coming daily.

Today much is said about the ill effects of an unsuccessful Allied attempt at invasion. Something might well be said about the ill effects on the German people which would follow upon any large-scale but unsuccessful effort by Hitler to break out of the iron ring now tightening on Germany. Ludendorff's experiences may well warn Hitler not to make the try.

But if he thinks of Ludendorff, his dilemma must become all the more grimly plain to him. For if Hitler does not again capture the initiative in this war, his forces and his home front must become prey to debilitating influences. And if Hitler dares to try Ludendorff's remedy, he must risk the same result Ludendorff achieved, and it is plain that the risk today is incomparably greater than in 1918.

June 22, 1941, Hitler took the offensive in Russia. June 28, 1942, Hitler re-took the offensive. For all the reasons why he should try it in 1943 Hitler can read Ludendorff. And he can read Ludendorff for the one big reason why he shouldn't.

The Wide Horizon

Calling All Oldsters!

By Forrest Crissey

Always in time of war there is a call for men of middle age or older who are regarded by themselves and others as having definitely retired from active service of every sort.

America has lately summoned its youth to arms—an all-out call—and found there is still a wide gap in the ranks of its required manpower.

Oldsters by the thousands have re-enlisted in this industrial arm of the war service and report they are happy to get back into harness again, helping pull a part of their country's war load. One of them tells me:

"I just couldn't stand the pressure of feeling fully able to do my bit but knowing I would be denied the opportunity of helping simply because I had reached a certain age. I can understand the necessity of setting an age limit for fighting men. We oldsters might fail to make the grade in some critical situation at the front where the consequences would be very serious; but in this sort of service no such high hazard would be involved.

"It's quite obvious, I think, why we oldsters are able to render more efficient service than the youngsters whose places we now fill on the production line because they have gone into the fighting forces. I refer to those positions where judgment is the vital requirement—judgment: the slowly ripened fruit of experience.

* * *

"Today, the production line that is not manned by a liberal number of oldsters is bound to be out of balance. At least every tenth man should be an oldster. This is the opinion of the most efficient plant operators of my acquaintance who handle huge volumes of war production.

"Now, in almost every plant there is a shortage of many things required for steady production. A high proportion of the work has to be done with old machines, old tools and old materials. Maintaining constant production is the vital demand of the hour. Occasionally it may limp a little—but somehow it must be kept marching.

"Any experienced plant operator will tell you that it takes an oldster to make an old machine work when it balks or limps. Youngsters are just about useless in that sort of emergency. Apparently they can't realize that in most instances replacement parts are unobtainable and will remain so until the war is over.

"Hand repairing is an art practiced almost exclusively by oldsters. The problem today is to make whatever is on hand meet the need of the moment. This demands ingenuity, patience, and experience. Each passing day finds it increasingly difficult to get replacement parts; in the year ahead many of them are going to be impossible to find.

"This means that junk heaps and scrap piles everywhere are going to be combed and searched continuously for parts and fragments that the clever hands of resourceful oldsters can restore to usefulness. These old-timers are the real rescue squads of industry today.

* * *

"There is a keen satisfaction in salvaging a broken piece of mechanism and putting it to work again, especially in high-pressure times like these.

"I have a mission preacher friend down in Chicago's slums who declares we're in the same line of work—only I reclaim broken-down devices of metal, while he labors to restore human wrecks to usefulness. He calls my little repair shop the Scrap Metal Rescue Mission. That's both true and clever.

"Again: don't overlook the point that this reclamation drive directed upon the insensate scrap pile has an influence upon the characters of the human beings involved. They can't escape improvement in this wholesome and intelligent conservation effort. They gain an increased realization of the value of the tools and materials with which they work. We've been going at a reckless pace, scattering with a free hand. That's plain folly."

All America is up against this shortage problem; the housewives are meeting it in the field of foods, just as the shop men are in materials and tools for their work. Perhaps there was never before so stiff a test of the ingenuity and resourcefulness of America's shop workers as exists today. And its intensity bids fair to increase. Of course, the supreme incentive is the winning of the war—an objective that admits of no question or challenge. It's the great "must" in the schedule of every American—and it admits of no deferment!

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